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REMARKABLE RESULTS SCORED SINCE FIRST SOLOMONS BATTLE; ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES

Four Battleships, Nine Carriers Either Sunk Or Damaged

774 PLANES SMASHED

Total of 84 Allied Warships And Transports Accounted For During Period

The enemy naval and merchant vessels sunk or damaged and planes shot down or destroyed in the South Pacific area centering on the Solomons during the period between the first Sea Battle off the Solomons (August 7) and the Battle of the South Pacific (October 26) and the losses sustained by our side in the same area during the same period are listed below:

Enemy Losses

	Sunk	Severely damaged	More or Less Severely damaged	Total
Battleships	1	1	2	4
Aircraft Carriers	5	2	2	9
Cruisers	16	2	3	21
Destroyers	14	3	1	18
Submarines	9	1	0	10
Mine Sweepers	1	1	0	2
Vessel of Undetermined Type	1	0	0	1
Transports	16	3	0	19
Total	63	13	8	84

More than 774 enemy planes were also shot down or destroyed.

Japanese Damage

	Sunk	Severely Damaged	More or Less Severely Damaged	Slightly Damaged	Damaged	Total
Battleship	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft Carriers	0	1	0	2	0	3
Cruisers	2	0	1	1	2	6
Destroyers	3	1	2	0	0	6
Submarines	1	0	1	0	0	2
Transports	5	3	2	0	0	10
Total	11	5	6	3	2	27

Aircraft:	
Body Crashed	47
Not Yet Returned	118
Severely Damaged	31

The results obtained and the losses sustained by our side, classified according to battles, are:

First Battle off the Solomons (August 7 to August 14)

Enemy Vessels	
Sunk:	
Cruisers	13
Destroyers	9
Submarines	3
Transports	10
Severely Damaged:	
Cruiser	1
Destroyers	3
Transport	1
Planes shot down	58

The damage sustained by our side included two cruisers slightly damaged and 21 planes body crashed.

In the Second Battle off the Solomons (August 24), the losses suffered by the enemy included one large-size aircraft carrier severely damaged and one medium-size carrier, and one battleship more or less severely damaged.

The damage sustained by our side included one small-size aircraft carrier severely damaged and one destroyer sunk.

Results of the operations in the Solomons area (August 25 to October 25) are as follows:

Enemy Vessels	
Sunk:	
Aircraft Carrier	1
Cruisers	3
Destroyers	5
Submarines	6
Transports	6
Mine Sweeper	1
Severely Damaged:	
Battleship	1
Aircraft Carrier	1
Cruiser	1
Submarine	1
Transports	2
Mine Sweeper	1
More or less severely damaged:	
Aircraft Carrier	1
Aircraft:	
Shot Down	403
Destroyed	97
Damaged	19

The damage sustained by our side included two cruisers, two destroyers, one submarine, and five transports sunk, one destroyer and three transports severely damaged, one cruiser, two destroyers, one submarine, and two transports more

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Latest U.S. Defeat Causes N.Y. Shares To Decline Sharply

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—Leading shares on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply today as news of the smashing American naval defeat in the South Pacific spread like wildfire through financial circles. United States Steel cased off $0.50, while Anaconda Copper dropped $1. United Aircraft dropped $0.58 and Douglas slumped $0.75. All industrial shares dropped by an average of nearly $1.50. While the fall is well within a narrow range, the decline is considered significant in view of the fact that the market had been favorable until news of the American defeat in the South Pacific was received.

WAR LOSSES SPOIL AMERICAN NAVY DAY

Crushing Defeat of U.S. Forces Is Japan's Answer to Roosevelt Gesture

By KENICHI NAKAYA
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of October 27 revealing the Sea Battle of the South Pacific together with the naval results of the Solomon Sea was a fitting gift to the celebrants of the United States' Navy Day.

America's vaunted "Counter-attack" on Japan suddenly materialized on Octobe r26, but Japan as usual took the initiative to give its foes crushing blows.

The sacrifice that the United States navy paid in this "counterattack" was so great, as is plainly revealed in the reliable Imperial Headquarters' announcement, that even if the "counterattack" were intended as Roosevelt's political maneuver, the unrecoverable outcome of the battles defeated all of his purposes.

It is particularly significant that the rout of the United States navy should have come on heels of the disclosures in the United States of the truth of the Solomon Sea Battles of August 7 and 24—truth of American navy's complete defeat which President Roosevelt has been at all pains to camouflage.

The sudden replacement of Vice-Admiral Robert Gormley by Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey in the command of the American naval forces in the Southern Pacific and the report by Hanson Baldwin published in the New York Times on October 24 are some of the notable exposes of that defeat.

Harried by the uncertainties of the off-year election scheduled for November 3, Roosevelt and his lieutenants must have racked their brains to perform some sort of a spectacular stunt to "sell" the American Navy Day of October 27 to the disheartened American public but the aftermath of it all turned out to be the irreparable loss of twenty-six naval craft including some of America's latest and allegedly invincible fighting ships.

It is now clearly seen by all observers on both sides that the United States navy massed all available fighting craft in the seas and air

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U.S. MILITARY HEADS BITTERLY ATTACKED FOR INCOMPETENCE

Frank Knox May Be Forced To Resign as Result Of Defeats

ARMY AND NAVY BICKER

American War Equipment Seen Definitely Inferior to Axis Arms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—Competent observers here commenting on the spectacular results scored by the Japanese Naval Forces in the Battle of the South Pacific voiced the opinion that the storm of criticism which has been rising agains the American naval and military command will increase to the poin that Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox may be forced to resign from his post.

These observers declared that the incompetence of the present United States military leadership is such that the United States is doomed to go down quickly into disastrous defeat unless there is a complete reorganization of military leaders.

They pointed out that influential American leaders such as Wendell Willkie have been bitterly castigating American war efforts, have been warning that the United States will feel the sting of defeat unless something is done and done immediately to remedy the existing chaos.

Th same circles further pointed out that at present there is a definite lack of unity between the American Navy and Army. They asserted that the Army was disgusted and impatient with the excuses, the fumbling mistakes that the Navy has committed repeatedly.

It was revealed at the same time that American equipment, of which Roosevelt and his cohorts are so proud, have proved markedly inferior to the equipment possessed by the Axis. Citing examples, they said that the American M-3 tanks and PBY flying boats have been no match for German tanks and Japanese fighters in actual combat.

"Mechanical civilization alone is insufficient to defeat a powerful opponent who has prepared thoroughly and wholeheartedly for war," they declared. They added, "The American people must be profoundly shocked to see their naval forces, which they have built at the cost of tens of billions of dollars, being sent to the bottom of the sea."

Military Leaders Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—The September issue of the Fortune magazine featured an open letter to President Roosevelt demanding that Washington be purged of its incompetent leaders including Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in order to turn the tide of the war in the United States favor.

The American magazine, quoting reports from the various Pacific fronts declared that PBY Catalina flying boats are putting up a poor show before Japanese warplanes, adding that the American populace is well aware of the circumstances attending the series of American defeats.

Popular efforts to reshape American industry on the basis of the realities of the Pacific conflict, however, are being suppressed by the government which tolerates no

(Continued on Page 2)

News of Japan's Victory in South Pacific Squashes U.S. Propaganda on 'Offensive'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—The announcement made today by Japanese Imperial Headquarters regarding the signal victories scored by Japanese Naval Forces in the South Pacific is considered by naval quarters here to have put an abrupt stop to the propaganda freely aired to the world by the United States that it is in the midst of a furious offensive.

The announcement made by Japanese Imperial Headquarters, it was stressed, has told the American nation itself, rather than the world, of the news they had been eager to hear.

Although the United States Navy has admitted the loss of its aircraft carrier Wasp and several other war ships, the people of America, having no confidence in their Government's announcement, believe that the losses suffered by them are greater.

In the meantime, rumor is persistently prevalent in the United States that Rear-Admiral Hobert Gormley, former commander of the anti-Axis combined fleet in the Southern Pacific, has been killed and in order to conceal his death the United States Navy has announced that Admiral Gormley was replaced by Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey.

Aside from the question as to whether this rumor is true or not, it is an admitted fact that the Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

Made General

Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Borneo Area who died while on duty on September 5. Standing behind him is the Saltan of Pontianac.

LT.-GEN. MAEDA DIES ON DUTY IN BORNEO

Supreme Commander of Army Forces There Posthumously Made Full General

Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Borneo Area since May this year, died about 11 a.m. September 5 while on duty aboard an aircraft over the sea north of Bintulu, the former Sarawak

Meeting the same end were his Adjutant, Major (then Captain) Tadaichi Usui, and First Class Pilot Katsutaro Ano, in charge of aviation services.

The posthumous promotion, on the date of his death, of Lieutenant-General Maeda to full General was announced by the War Ministry on Wednesday. His Court rank has been raised to the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank.

On the premise that research work must precede construction undertakings, the late General during the four months that he was in office busied himself with inspection trips by ship and plane, including surveys of dense primitive jungles and visits to the upper reaches of rivers. With his incisive judgement and extraordinary diligence he laid the foundation of the military administration in Borneo, which was about to enter upon the construction stage when he met his untimely death, which is deeply mourned by the outpost and central authorities alike.

Hailed From Tokyo

The late General Maeda hailed from Tokyo. He was graduated with honors from the Military Staff College. He followed the British forces in 1915 during the last World War. Later he was appointed successively a member of the Army General Staff and an instructor at the Military Staff College. Subsequently, he was ordered to France to study military affairs. In 1927 he was appointed a military attache to the Japanese Embassy at London. Two years later, in 1929, he was made a member of the suite of the Japanese Delegation to the London Naval Conference. Afterwards he served successively as a regiment commander, a sectional chief of the Army General Staff and as an instructor at the Military Staff College, of which he became President in 1936. Subsequently, he was appointed a commander of a Unit in Manchoukuo, before being given his last post of Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Borneo Area in May this year.

A combination of dignity and character—such was the late General Maeda.

Unostentatious yet brilliant were his services in laying the foundation

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LT.-GEN. YAMAWAKI MAEDA'S SUCCESSOR

New Commander in Borneo Considered Fittest Leader for Its Construction

The War Office on Wednesday announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki as the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Borneo Area in succession to the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, who died while on duty on September 5.

Lieutenant-General Yamawaki, a native of Kochi Prefecture, is also a graduate with honors of the Military Staff College. He was once stationed in Russia for the study of military affairs. Later, he served successively as a member of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education, as a military attache to the Japanese Legation in Poland, as a member of the Army General Staff and as an instructor at the Military Staff College.

He participated in the landing operations at Woosung in 1932 and took part in various combats at the time. In 1934 he was appointed a military attache to the Japanese Legations in Poland and Rumania. Subsequently, he was made the Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry and Vice-Inspector-General of Military Education. In December, 1938, he was appointed Vice-Minister of War. In 1940 he was appointed a commander of an outpost unit, after which he was appointed President of the Military Staff College.

An authority on military education, Lieutenant-General Yamawaki is considered the fittest leader of construction work in Borneo which is now taking a definite shape.

PERFECT ORDER IN SOUTH

Parliamentarians Impressed After Touring Occupied Areas

Domei

SHONAN, October 27.—The peace and order prevailing in all Japanese-occupied Southern areas is most reassuring, was the declaration made by Toshio Shimada, who arrived here yesterday after a one-month tour of Malaya, Burma, Sumatra, Java and Bali as the head of a party of members of both Houses of the Imperial Diet.

Mr. Shimada added that he was also impressed by the absolute trust of the native inhabitants in those regions in Japanese goodwill.

Ishiwata Named Adviser

Appointment of Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister, as an Adviser to the Foreign Ministry was officially announced on Wednesday.

HIDAKA APPOINTED ROME AMBASSADOR, REPLACING HORIKIRI

Installation Ceremony Held at Imperial Palace on Wednesday Morning

WAS ENVOY TO NANKING

Expresses Firm Determination In Interview With Press Representatives

[Photo on Page 3]

Shinrokuro Hidaka, Minister to Nanking, was installed as new Ambassador to Rome by His Majesty the Emperor at a ceremony in the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace at 9:40 a.m. Wednesday.

Mr. Hidaka succeeds Zembei Horikiri, who has been appointed Ambassador at large in Europe.

The installation ceremony of Mr. Hidaka was attended by Premier Hideki Tojo.

Expresses Determination

In his first interview with press representatives at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, Ambassador Hidaka expressed his firm determination to fulfil his important mission in the light of the current international situation.

Revealing that he has many friends in Italy, Ambassador Hidaka said he is looking forward with great pleasure to meeting them again. He said that he became acquainted with some of them during his stay in Geneva when he attended the sessions of the League of Nations, adding that he also understands that Giuliano Cora, former Italian Ambassador to China with whom he experienced the siege of Nanking, is now in Italy.

Ambassador Hidaka said it is already 10 years since he returned from Europe and recalled that he visited Rome only once in 1927 when he attended the meting of the International Aviation Committee.

Asked when he plans to leave for his new post, the Ambassador said he must go to Nanking to wind up his affairs there before proceeding to the new post.

Native of Fukuoka

Mr. Hidaka, newly-appointed Ambassador to Italy, is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture and 49 years old.

He entered the Foreign Office in 1919 together with Morito Morishima, Minister to Portugal, and Yakichiro Suma, Minister to Spain.

Attached to the Japanese Embassy in France, Mr. Hidaka was dispatched to the League of Nations Assembly as a member of the suite of the Japanese delegation.

In 1933 he was appointed second secretary to the Japanese Legation in China.

Following the Shanghai Incident, he was appointed Consul-General at Nanking and concurrently first secretary to the Japanese Legation.

In 1934 he was transferred to the directorship of the Personal Affairs Section of the Foreign Ministry. In 1937 he was stationed in China as counsellor to the Japanese Embassy. Later in the same year he was appointed as the first Director of the Economic Section of the China Affairs Board.

In 1940 he was appointed again counsellor to the Japanese Embassy to be stationed in Nanking and the following year he was promoted to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Diplomatic observers commenting on the appointment of Minister Hidaka to the post of Ambassador to

(Continued on Page 2)

German Mopping-Up Operations Progress; Stalingrad Occupied Area Is Enlarged

Domei

BERLIN, October 27.—According to information emanating from the German military quarters, the German mopping up operation in Stalingrad is steadily progressing.

In the industrial area in the north of the city, the Germans are enlarging the occupied area, while the west bank of the Volga River fell almost completely into the German hands and the Red troops are continuing their last resistance only in a point several hundred meters north of the Red October Arsenal.

Counter-attacks have been repeated by Marshal Simeon Timoshenko's troops for several days from the north, but everytime they made an attack they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Against the Soviet forces solidifying their defense position on the eastern bank of the Volga, the German air force units carried out intensive bombings on Tuesday, inflicting severe damage on troops, arms and foodstuff concentrated there.

In the meantime, the German long-range bombers bombed on Tuesday the military establishments along the Caspian Sea, while in the delta region of the Volga River north of Astrakhan, the German bombers set to fire a Soviet 4,000-ton oil-tanker and eight other vessels.

JAPAN AND THAILAND CONCLUDE CULTURAL PACT TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER THEIR FRIENDLY TIES

Signed by Foreign Minister Tani and Ambassador Jaiyanama

IS 5TH AGREEMENT

Expected to Contribute Much To Establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere

The conclusion of a cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand for the purpose of strengthening further their friendly relations was announced by the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

It was the fifth cultural agreement entered into by Japan, the other agreements being with Germany, Italy, Austria, and Brazil.

The following announcement was issued by the Foreign Office Wednesday afternoon:

"For the purpose of strengthening further their bond of friendship by deepening mutual knowledge and understanding, and promoting still more their cultural relations, the Governments of Japan and Thailand have been negotiating for the conclusion of a cultural agreement.

"The two Governments having recently agreed upon the draft of the text of the agreement, the Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand was signed by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama at the official residence of the Foreign Minister at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, October 28th."

Many Officials Present

Besides Foreign Minister Tani, representing Japan at the signing of the agreement were Foreign Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director Shunichi Matsumoto of the Bureau of Treaties, Director Itaro Mizuno of the South Seas Bureau, Director Akiyoshi Tajiri of the Investigation Bureau, Shintaro Sato, head of the first section of the Bureau of Treaties, Tadao Kudo, head of the third section, Tetsu Hagiwara, head of the first section of the South Seas Bureau, and Takezo Toko, head of the second section of the South Seas Bureau, all of the Foreign Office.

Thailand was represented by Thai Ambassador Jaiyanama and members of his ambassadorial staff.

At 5 p.m. Foreign Minister Tani and Thai Ambassador Jaiyanama affixed their signatures to the agreement. Then those present at the ceremony toasted in celebration of the event.

The agreement will go into effect with Imperial approval. Desiring to see the pact in effect as soon as possible, the Government is pushing the work of completing the necessary procedure.

There is no doubt of the immensity of the contribution the new agreement will make toward the construction of a cultural area embracing the whole of Greater East Asia.

The new agreement originated thus. It happened that in February of this year or thereabout Japan and Thailand were in agreement about the need for a cultural agreement between them to strengthen further their relations which had already been so cordial that their peoples were getting in a mood to share in each other's joys and sorrows.

With Other Ministries

The Foreign Office took up the matter with other Ministries interested in Thailand.

The final draft of a Japan-Thai cultural agreement was obtained by the Foreign Office on August 28, and was shown to the Thai Government.

The negotiations were carried on in Tokyo by committees. The Japanese body appointed by Shigenori Togo, then Foreign Minister, included Director Matsumoto of the Bureau of Treaties, Mr. Toko, head of the second section of the South Seas Bureau and Mr. Sato, head of the first section of the Bureau of Treaties.

The Thai committee, named by Thai Ambassador Jaiyanama included three members of the staff of the Thai Embassy.

The two committees met two times. All they did was to make two or three changes in the phraselogy of the draft which had been made by the Japanese Government.

Great Significance Attached

Great significance is attached to the Japan-Thailand cultural agreement. In fact, the current War of Greater

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Art Research Body Sails for Indo-China: To Hold Exhibitions

The party of 12 artists sponsored by the Higashi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto to study the ruins of the great Khmer civilization in French Indo-China centering around the famous Angkor Vat ruins left Kobe on Wednesday for French Indo-China, says Domei. Led by the famous painter Tetsuo Sugimoto, the party will remain in French Indo-China for about three months. It is understood that besides investigating the classic arts in the Southern Regions, the party will stage a series of exhibitions of Japanese paintinges at Saigon, Hanoi, Bangkok and other places.

ROME ANNIVERSARY IS CONGRATULATED

Tojo and Tani Send Greetings To Mussolini on 20th Fascist Memorial Day

On the 20th anniversary of the Fascist march into Rome, Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani dispatched on Wednesday congratulatory messages to Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano respectively.

The gist of Premier Tojo's message follows:

"On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Fascist march into Rome, I cannot help but recall many great enterprises which Your Excellency founded and developed during the past two decades.

"At this juncture, I wish to pay my deepest respect and admiration for such remarkable accomplishments, and at the same time, hope for the further growth of Fascist Italy.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to express the stout determination of Japan, Germany and Italy, through further consolidation of their solidarity, to work toward establishing a New Order in the world by crushing our common enemy."

The substance of Foreign Minister Tani's message was:

"On the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Fascist entry into Rome, I wish to express my heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency and to stress that the diplomatic policy of Fascist Italy has always been for the realization of world peace on the basis of righteousness.

"At this opportunity, I wish to point out the unshakable determination of Japan, Germany and Italy to strengthen the existing compact cooperation in order to attain their common objectives."

Mongol Delegates Named

Domei

KALGAN, October 28.—The authorities of Inner Mongolia today decided to send three delegates to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference to be held in Tokyo shortly. The delegates, including Ho Cheng-hua of the South Chahar Government, Kung-pu cha-pu, journalist and Shuyo Koike of the Literary Association of Mengchiang will leave for the Japanese capital today.

JAPAN AND THAILAND SIGN CULTURE PACT

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia has immensely enhanced the friendly relations between the two countries. At the outbreak of the war which came on December 8 last year Thailand willingly permitted the free passage of the Japanese troops through the country and thus indicated its attitude to cooperate with Japan. On December 21, it is recalled, Thailand concluded the Offensive and Defensive Treaty with Japan with the resolute determination to cooperate with Japan to annihilate America, emancipate Great East Asia, as well as to fight to the bitter end until their common enemies are dealt a coup de grace. Thus Thailand began to cooperate with Japan in its operations against its enemies. That the Thai troops are active and bravely fighting on the Malay and the Burma fronts is a matter for which all the people of Japan are much thankful.

Not only this, but Thailand has also cooperated with Japan in the field of economy and culture. As long as its economic rapprochement with Japan is concerned, a treaty providing for it was concluded on April 24 this year between Thai Minister without Portfolio Nai Vanich Panananda and the then Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi as, the result of which the Japanese and the Thai currencies were placed on par. Furthermore, on June 18 this year an agreement was reached between the Thai Minister Without Portfolio Panananda and President Toyotaro Yuki, of the Bank of Japan, with the result that Japan agreed to extend a loan of 200,000,000 Yen to Thailand through the bank. In this way the two countries gradually were brought closer together with the conclusion of the military alliance and economic pacts. And with the conclusion of the cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand the relations between the two countries no doubt will be promoted more than ever, it is firmly believed.

The significance of the conclusion of the cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand will be found to be more historically important when thought is given to the fact that it has formed the first foundation of the creation of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This cultural relation is seen already developing between Japan and French Indo-China inasmuch as there exists an informal cultural agreement between the former and the latter's International Students' Society.

And even with such member-States of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as Manchoukuo and China Japan maintains actual cultural relations, although there are no formal cultural agreements with them. In fact, this was the first instance in which Japan formally concluded a cultural agreement with a member-State of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the conclusion of the agreement between Japan and Thailand, it is believed that such agreement will also be concluded between Japan, as the nucleus of the sphere, and its other member-countries with the result that a great cultural co-prosperity sphere will be developed within Greater East Asia.

Of Wide Scope

It is said that the cultural agreement concluded between Japan and Thailand is considerably wide in scope including science, arts, and gymnastics. By the time the agreement comes to function regularly, it is believed that it would contribute in a large measure toward the promotion of the cultural and friendly relations between the two countries, particularly so in view of the fact that Japan and Thailand are said to have much in common in their respective Buddhist culture.

Needless to say, it was the earnest desire of Japan to import and adopt foreign culture, introduce unique Japanese culture to foreign countries, and to promote friendly relations with other countries through interchange of their respective culture. On November 15, 1938, Japan concluded a cultural agreement with Austria at Budapest, on November 25 of the same year with Germany, on March 23, 1939 with Italy, and on September 23, 1940 with Brazil. However, the cultural agreement concluded between Japan and Brazil became inoperative after the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia.

FARM INSTITUTE OPENED

Domei

BATAVIA, October 27.—The opening ceremony of the Agricultural Training Institute was held this morning by the Education Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration attended by 210 Javanses youths selected from all parts of the island to be trained in modern agricultural technique.

A three months' course will be given to these Javanese youths who are expected to become indispensable experts of latest farming methods.

Before the Take-Off

Imperial Naval Fliers are shown above carefully studying a map before winging their way to greater glory.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

REMARKABLE GAINS ARE SCORED BY NAVY

(Continued From Page 1)

or less severely damaged, 26 planes body crashed, 31 severely damaged, and 78 not yet returned.

The Battle of the South Pacific (October 26) produced the following results:

Enemy Vessels	
Sunk:	
Aircraft Carriers	4
Battleship	1
Warship of Undetermined Type	1
More or less severely damaged:	
Battleship	1
Cruisers	3
Destroyer	1

In addition, more than 200 planes were shot down or destroyed.

The damage sustained by our side included two aircraft carriers and one cruiser slightly damaged.

Forty odd planes have not yet returned.

Real Warfare Emerges

The aspect of the sea warfare in the Pacific has begun to show a change after 10 months of the War of Greater East Asia. The warfare has emerged as a real and earnest affair. By this is not meant that the series of sea battles which have been fought in the past have not been serious and earnest affairs. The meaning of this is that America and Britain, especially the former, are getting in earnest about striking back at Japan.

Immediately after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, America saw the Philippines, Guam and Wake Islands which constituted its advance bases from which to operate against Japan occupied quickly by the invincible Imperial Forces.

After this, defeat after defeat was suffered by the enemies, and the result is that they have been compelled to move their first line in the Pacific to a line connecting Australia, the Solomons, Midway and Hawaii.

America, whose policy is to gain mastery of the Pacific will attempt to maintain this line at any cost. This is the reason why America has lately been striving to strengthen its defense in Solomons area where it concentrated the pick of its naval force with the idea of using them in a counter-attack against Japan.

All this will be seen from the fact that there was a great and deadly battle between the navies of Japan and America during the period between August 7, when the first Battle off the Solomons started, and October 26, when the Battle of the South Pacific was fought.

It may not be too much to say that the battles which have already taken place and may be expected to take place in the coming days in the South Pacific with the Solomons as the center will give an idea as to the true aspect of modern sea warfare.

War Is Death Struggle

A war is a death struggle. The results which were obtained by the Imperial Navy in the South Pacific from August 7 to October 26, given elsewhere, are as brilliant as could possibly be wished for.

The losses sustained by the Imperial Navy in these battles were not small.

A comparative study of our losses and those of the enemy will enable one to see at once what the true aspect of modern sea warfare is like.

As long as America does not abandon the policy of gaining mastery of the Pacific, it is to be expected that it will attempt to make further counter-attacks against Japan in the South Pacific.

At the moment America is proceeding with the mass production of aircraft carriers and aircraft. It would use in the South Pacific.

The Imperial Navy would be only too glad to meet modern and picked enemy forces. It would make short work of destroying these enemy forces.

The people of Japan are bound to reflect on the warfare in the South Pacific and get an insight into the true aspect of modern sea warfare. They also are bound to see that the armed forces of Japan are strong enough to deal with whatever counter-attacks the enemy may be prepared to make.

Nippon Planes Bomb American Air Base At Dibrugarh, India

Domei

LISBON, October 27.—In addition to the air raids carried out by the Japanese Army Air Force on Sunday against the air bases of Tiasukia and Chittagong, India, the British garrison authorities in India announced on Tuesday that powerful formations of Japanese bombers and fighters attacked on Sunday the United States air base of Dibrugarh in the northeastern part of Assam Province, it was reported from New Delhi.

War Losses Spoil American Navy Day

(Continued From Page 1)

near the Guadalcanal Island to have it out with the Imperial Japanese Navy. It was a case of now or never for the United States navy, which had been suffering heavily under a verbal broadside from the American public for its failure to bring home not even a single bit of good news, to "show its stuff."

Indeed, this American fleet was the largest and strongest that could be sent into a sea battle on the Pacific. The audacity of the American commanding officers is readily understandable if viewed in the light of their anxiety to flash home news of a great victory on the Navy Day. But alas, their anxiety proved to be nothing short of a fatal trap of their own setting.

Their last hope became a lost hope when the fleet on which they had staked all was caught on October 26 off the Santa Cruz Islands by the Imperial Japanese Navy. The "mighty American armada" of both air and sea was in no time thrown into terrific confusion and the result of it all is as stated in the Imperial Headquarters announcement. The Davy Jone's locker in the South Pacific is all the more richer for it now and the triumphant march which the United States navy wished to play on the Navy Day has thus become a veritable Pacific dirge.

How the dolorous music is being received by the American listeners at home is beyond one's imagination. Reports of the sea battles in the South Pacific are by no means complete, for in the light of the past experience it is only within reason to expect the Imperial Japanese Navy to make things hard for the remaining derelicts of the once proud American navy. What the people of the United States will soon hear regarding the final outcome of the sea battles in the South Pacific is certain to surpass in magnitude of scale all the records of open sea encounters known in the world's naval history.

NEWS OF VICTORIES SMASHES U.S. PLANS

(Continued From Page 1)

ican people are blaming severely their own navy for its incompetency.

U.S. Plan Frustrated

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 29.—In order to recoup the repeated reverses which the American navy has suffered in the waters off the Solomons, President Roosevelt is said to have changed the commander-in-chief of the Allies' combined fleet in the Southwestern Pacific on October 24 so that primary importance may be attached to the air forces. As a result, Rear-Admiral Robert Gormley, commander of the fleet, was replaced by former commander Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey. Even after this change, however, America again suffered a miserable defeat in the Battle of the South Pacific. Consequently, it is evident that Roosevelt, as well as all Americans, has been greatly disheartened. According to a Washington report, it is said that Roosevelt on Monday invited Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleet as well as Chief of General Staff Lee to the White House, and that as he was discussing with them America's counter-offensive against Japan under the new commander, the news of the defeat was brought to him.

No doubt President Roosevelt became greatly concerned over the dissatisfaction of the entire nation of America caused by the repeated setbacks suffered by the American forces in the waters off the Solomons at the hands of the Imperial Forces. As on the occasion of the Southwestern Pacific military conference held sometime ago, Roosevelt is said to have declared that some great military event would occur. Probably it was his earnest desire to announce some brilliant war achievements on Navy Day, which fell on Tuesday, and please the whole nation. The U. S. naval forces which participated in the Battle of the South Pacific were unprecedentedly large in scale and no doubt had set out with the resolute determination to score a decisive victory over the Japanese Forces. The actual result did take the entire nation of America by surprise, but not in the way that Roosevelt intended. Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox reportedly stated that "no news is available thus far confirming the announcement by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters concerning the Battle of the South Pacific, but it is true that the Japanese Forces are very strong."

At least the results of the battle will affect the election to be held during the first part of November. Either the Isolationist party, which has been stalemated in its activity lately, is expected to come to the fore again, or, if not, the Republican Party will. At any rate, by the time the mid-term election is held, the strong anti-Roosevelt sentiment entertained by the people of America is expected to take definite form. This is undoubtedly causing Roosevelt great concern.

Apparently America is relying on her vast resources of materials, for she is concentrating on the production of large quantities of arms and other war supplies. As for aircraft carriers, America is planning to construct about 85 of them within a year or two. Former British Ambassador Grew to Tokyo is said to have delivered a speech on Tuesday and to have said:

"The American forces in the Southwestern Pacific are overwhelmingly superior to the Japanese Forces numerically, but the trouble is that the Americans lack fighting spirit. The Japanese Forces are devoting themselves physically and spiritually to the cause of their country and are fighting tooth and nail for the sake of their country. This should be the case with the American forces too, if they should like to emerge victorious over the Japanese Forces."

CANTON MAYOR CHOSEN

Domei

NANKING, October 27.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China today appointed Chou Yiang-hsiang, Chief Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, as the new mayor of Canton succeeding Chan Yao-tsu.

The new mayor will concurrently hold his post as Chief Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

In addition, the Executive Yuan appointed Wang Chi, Chief of the Police Board, as the head of Civil Administration Board. Kao Wei-min, former Chief of the Canton Police Bureau was chosen to replace Mr. Wang as the Chief of the Police Board.

Named Commander

Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, the newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Borneo Area.

FRENCH FORCES READY TO DEFEND W. AFRICA

Darlan Confirms State of Preparedness Against Possible 2nd Front

Domei

VICHY, October 27.—Completing the inspection of the defense condition of the French forces in West Africa and Morocco, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the land, air and naval forces, returned here Tuesday.

On his arrival here, Admiral Darlan issued the following statement: "On my way home from Dakar, I inspected the French troops in Morocco. They were all firmly determined to defend Morocco and their morale was excellent."

Against the possible formation of a second front in the French territory in Africa at the hands of the Allies, Admiral Darlan is believed to have completed all the necessary counter measures.

Hidaka Appointed Rome Ambassador, Replacing Horikiri

(Continued From Page 1)

Italy attributed his appointment to the ardor and ability he showed in assisting in the work of constructing a new China, according to Domei.

They added that inasmuch as Italy is forging ahead in the construction of a new order in Europe, his appointment is especially significant because he has for years been taking part in the deliberations on important problems concerning the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The same observers also attached much importance to the appointment of Mr. Horikiri, former Ambassador to Italy, to the post of Ambassador at large. They said that with Ambassador Horikiri observing the economic and political situation in Europe, the Japanese diplomatic service in Europe will be considerably strengthened. They recalled that Mr. Horikiri, during his long service as a member of the House of Representatives, was generally regarded as one of the most outstanding authorities on finance and economics in the House.

Cultural Body Celebrates

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—To commemorate its second anniversary, the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association held a colorful ceremony today with a three-day art exhibition staged in the Asia Development Hall.

LT.-GEN. MAEDA DIES ON DUTY IN BORNEO

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Japanese Military Administration in Borneo.

In his ill-equipped official residence and office at the Headquarters, he spent all available time in reading in quest of more and more knowledge about Borneo. He inspected remote corners of the land by ship and by plane. No one else in the Army Forces in Borneo could have gained as much knowledge of Borneo in the short span of four months as did General Maeda.

Data on Borneo are by no means sufficient. Besides, there are vast areas awaiting survey, particularly the former Sarawak where the former rulers put up the motto, "Not to give culture to the native inhabitants is to make them happy." Assiduous spade work requires to be done in practically all fields.

Penetrated Jungles

Not content with available data, General Maeda made frequent inspection trips to the dense, primitive jungles by air. Regarding the Rejang River region, the first objective of development by the Military administration, General Maeda, not satisfied with inspection tours by air, personally went as far as Cebu, the center of the region. He would have gone further afield to the upper reaches of the river, had it not been for the fact that other important duties necessitated his return halfway, much to his regret. "I want to go on another inspection trip" was always on his lips.

Ships are the only means of communication in Borneo today, but the shallowness of the coast lines and of the river mouths prevents the use of large-size ships. A long time is required to go round in a slow-speed boat. Despite this inconvenience, General Maeda, in the midst of his busy duties, visited Brunei and Pontianac in the middle and end of June, respectively, in view of the political importance of these places as the seats of the Sultans' palaces.

The elaborate welcome accorded him by the Sultan of Pontianac was an exact replica of the legendary grand feast given Urashima Taro (the Rip Van Winkle of Japan) at Ryugu (the Dragon's Palace mentioned in a Japanese fairly tale and which would correspond roughly to the Neptune's Court). General Maeda must have been immensely pleased, for he would recount this experience to every one he met later. On his way back, he visited Taran-Taran islet off Kuching, the home of big tortoises, where he enjoyed riding on one of them. He was amused like a child.

Borneo still is in the "research age." Development of oil and lumber resources is already under way. But a research will have to be conducted into agriculture, mining, industry, forestry and even fishing before development undertakings can be launched along these lines. It would be meaningless to take over the resources in rubber, sago, pepper and copper in their present form. This point, apparently, was in the mind of the departed Supreme Commander, who took the lead in forming decisions on the basis of research reports submitted and, in making frequent inspection tours.

Impressed Native Peoples

It is a matter for congratulation that peace and order in Borneo is perfect, with not only the Malays, but the Chinese merchants, even the Dyaks that inhabit the seaboard and who are notorious for their head-hunting custom and other native inhabitants pledging absolute allegiance to and reposing implicit faith in the Imperial Forces. On these various races General Maeda, with his austere and dignified demeanor, made a deep impression, which served to deepen their respect and affection for the Imperial Forces.

General Maeda as an individual was an omnivorous reader and an ardent student. Well up in English, he was more widely read in English-language data on Borneo than any one else in the Army Forces there. At the same time, he had deep appreciation of culture, as witness the fact that he was made President of the Bunka Hoko Kai (Society for Public Service through Culture). Among those commandeered for service in the south were many members of the Society, who would gladly have worked under General Maeda.

His hobby was chess in which he had rare ability, which, along with his unyielding spirit, made him a matchless player in Borneo. Itching to challenge opponents worthy of his "steel," he would take delight in heated games with those who happened to be by on trips of observation.

The late General Marquis Maeda leaves Marchioness Kikuko Maeda, 40, younger sister of Count Tadamasa Sakai, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Toshitake Maeda, 35, son and heir, who is a master of ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department; Toshihiro Maeda, 14, Miss Mieko Maeda, 17, Miss Taeko Maeda, 15, Miss Yayako Maeda, 6; Toshisuke Maeda, 8, grandson, Miss Kazuko Maeda, 4, and Miss Toshiko Maeda, 3, both granddaughters.

Mr Toshitake Maeda had the following to say about his father, according to Domei:

"My father must have been satisfied with his death while on duty as a warrior. My family has been a warrior family since the days of Toshiie Haeda, the founder, and I am glad that my family has offered services to the War of Greater East Asia. I am filled with trepidation to see that my deceased father has been given gracious honors for his services for a brief period of only a litlte more than four months since his assumption of the military post.

"He was a tender father at home. On his way to the post last time, he called up my family over a long distance telephone from Taihoku. Every one of the family members, including his grandson and granddaughters, hung over the phone to talk with the genial family head. That telephone call was the last time we heard his voice."

Subordinates' Careers

The careers of the late Major (then Captain) Tadaichi Usui, 40, then Adjutant to the late General Maeda, and Katsutaro Ano, 33, an Army employee then in charge of aviation services, follow:

The late Major Usui hailed from Tokyo. He was enlisted in the First Infantry Regiment as a conscript in 1923. Promoted to Sergeant-Major in October, 1932, he was attached to the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army and took part in the Jehol operations.

Later he was again attached to the First Infantry Regiment. He was placed on the reserve list in August, 1937, simultaneously being promoted to sub-lieutenant.

Volunteering for active service, he was made a lieutenant in September, 1938.

In April, 1940, he was sent to Central China, after which he was again attached to the Headquarters of the Tokyo Division. He was promoted to Captain in August, 1941.

Appointed an Adjutant to the Army Forces in Borneo in April this year, he accompanied the late Supreme Commander Maeda to his new post.

Upon his death, he was posthumously promoted to Major.

Commanded Wide Respect

Conscientious, diligent and an able man with a strong sense of duty, he commanded a wide respect. Punctilious yet open, understanding yet scrupulously upright, he was very popular with his subordinates as an exceptionally good man. Combining dignity and character, he was an able officer of the true Samurai type.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs Yukiko Usui, living in Suginami Ward, Tokyo.

The late Mr. Ano was a First-class Pilot and a Second-class Aviator. Born in Singapore, he was graduated from the Raffles College there. Later he studied at Cambridge, after which he majored in pilotage at the Saxony Aviation University. Back in Japan, he was graduated from the Japan Aviation School in 1934. In the following year he successfully undertook a flight in a light plane from London to Japan via the southern course and made a name for himself for laying the foundation of the record flight by the Kamikaze sponsored by the Asahi newspapers.

While in Japan, he was once a test pilot for the Central Aviation Research Institute.

Having had this light plane of his destroyed in a combat over Moulmein, he sent for repair materials from Singapore and repaired it himself. He returned safely in this plane to Japan after taking three months. An expert as a pilot and on airplane designing, he was an all-round veteran aviator.

Joining the Army Forces in Borneo as an Army employee, he took an active part in aviation services.

Valorous as a true son of Kyushu, he was a man of action. He had great dreams of the future of Japanese aviation in the south. His affability won him many friends in many circles. Great expectations were made of him as a powerful worker in the task of construction in the south.

He is survived by his father, Senzo, mother, Tomi, and wife Mitsue, whom he married only in February this year and who works for the Columbia Gramophone Company in Tokyo.

Privy Council Ends Discussion on Plans For E. Asia Ministry

The Privy Council concluded its discussion of the Imperial ordinances concerning the simplification of administration, the establishment of the Ministry of East Asiatic Affairs, and the centralization of administration of Japan Proper and other districts at 5:10 p.m. Wednesday. The Cabinet met in an extraordinary session at 7 p.m. at the Premier's official residence to complete final plans to put the Imperial ordinances into effect on November 1.

U. S. Military Heads Bitterly Attacked For Incompetence

(Continued From Page 1)

candid criticisms, the Fortune's open letter said.

Asserting that Colonels Knox and Stimson and other military leaders of the United States are obstructing the nation's war efforts by stifling criticisms, the letter described them as worse than the pre-war isolationists.

To unify the American military, political and economic leadership, it will be necessary to oust the whole existing military personnel in Washington, the magazine said, adding that the people would not be satisfied by the dismissal of Colonel Knox and a few other leaders, alone.

Abdoul Khan Arrested

Domei

SAIGON, October 28.—The British authorities announced the arrest of Abdoul Chaffar Khan, former member of the border commission of the National Congress Party, according to Peshawar dispatches received here today. Mr. Abdoul Khan is known as "the Gandhi of the frontier."

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WASHINGTON ADMITS SINKING OF CARRIER

Roosevelt Calls Emergency Meet Following Japan's Victory Over U.S. Navy

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, October 27.—Following the United States Navy Department's reluctant announcement on Monday of the sinking of the aircraft carrier, Wasp, President Roosevelt had an important conference with Admiral William D. Leahy, chief adviser to the President, Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Combined Fleet, and others.

Pointing out the fact that the conference was attended also by retired Captain Melvin J. Maas, a Lower House member, who has just returned from a four-month tour of inspection in the Southwestern Pacific, the Associated Press and United Press report that in the conference the results of the Battle of the South Pacific and the subsequent operations were examined.

According to the reports, the holding of the conference is the Washington Government leaders' manifestation of consternation over their navy's defeats by the Japanese Navy.

In the meantime, the United States which hitherto used to spread false reports concerning the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific was obliged to change its attitude.

On the other hand, dispatches reaching the United States from the scenes of battle report, though indirectly, the defeats suffered by the United States navy since the middle of September in the Southwestern Pacific waters.

The comment made by Hanson Baldwin, a noted military commentator of the New York Times, on the United States Navy's failure in the South Pacific operation gave rise to a controversy in Congress of late.

Part of the Congressmen is criticizing the military leaders for the dissension between the army and navy as the primary cause of the failure in the operations, threatening to take up the matter again in Congress with the ending of the coming election, so long as disunity remains as is.

All indications are that although the American Government is making frantic efforts to cover up the defeats, the fact of the failure is spreading among the nation, throwing the whole country into an abyss of unrest and despair.

Roosevelt Holds Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—President Roosevelt today summoned Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Combined Fleet, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief adviser to the President, and other leading military and naval authorities to a lengthy conference at the White House, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The dispatch added that Representative Melvin J. Maas, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who recently returned to Washington after an inspection tour of war conditions in the Southwest Pacific, reported to the President on the results of his survey.

Disgusted With U.S. Navy

Domei

LISBON, October 26.—The United States navy has now lost its "face" entirely, again sustaining a miserable defeat in the Solomons area. Already the American public is often asking "Where is the American navy?" since the outbreak of the war.

It was the desperate effort of the United States navy to regain public confidence to start the Battle of the Solomons. Thus, the American naval authorities circulated false reports to make the public believe their success. But after all, they could not hide their losses, and one by one they announced the damages to destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers.

Finally, the appointment of the new commander-in-chief of the Allied fleet in the Southern Pacific, Admiral William F. Halsey, announced on October 24, had further revealed their failure.

Meanwhile, at the session of the Army Committee of the House of Representatives on October 17, Representative of California, John M. Costello, Democrat, seriously criticized the United States navy saying:

"For the United States navy to attempt to fight the Battle off the Solomons is for no other object but to silence criticisms on the repeated defeat suffered by us. Furthermore, it was the most foolish act to wage such a battle without asking for the cooperation of the army. The defeat is, therefore, quite natural."

American newspapers and magazines are already losing confidence in the American Navy, and are saying that it is the American army that will protect the world democracies.

In the meantime, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Squadron in East Asia, sarcastically wrote in the Saturday Evening Post as follows:

"American naval air corps do not make any propaganda. Our eyes do not mistake. Naval scouting planes do not mistake in finding warships. We do not report fishing boats as great transports."

This statement had greatly angered the army. Life, a popular magazine, in its issue of October 19, also took up the issue by revealing that the relation between the United States navy and army had become worse.

New Envoy to Rome

Shinrokuro Hidaka, new Japanese Ambassador to Italy, during an interview with the press Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office.

Manila City Divided Into Twelve Wards; Tagalog Names Given

Domei

MANILA, October 28.—As a result of the new city planning scheme to divide Greater Manila City into 12 wards, effective November 1, Tagalog names have been adopted for each ward, it was learned today. Among the names adopted are Bajunjwa, meaning "New Spirit," it was said. On September 1, this year, the population of Greater Manila City, excluding the Japanese residents, was estimated at 873,623.

ITALIAN NAVY FORCES SINK TOTAL OF 272 ENEMY SHIPS

Sunk Between June 10, 1940 And October 27, 1942, Says Navy Ministry

Domei

ROME, October 27.—Cooperating closely with its Axis partners, the Italian Navy, between June 10, 1940, and October 27, 1942, has sunk a total of 272 enemy warships and auxiliary vessels, the Navy Ministry announced today.

The American and British ships sunk, included four battleships, 15 cruisers, 28 destroyers, 71 submarines, 142 auxiliary vessels and 11 oil tankers,

Vessels of the same nationality damaged, included one battleship, 19 cruisers, 13 destroyers, 13 submarines and 15 auxiliary ships.

During this period, the Italian Navy has operated in the Mediterranean Sea, along the entire coastline between the United States and Brazil, the Caribbean Sea, the Black and Red Seas, as well as Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Guinea,

N. China to Dig More Wells

C.P.S.

PEIPING, October. 27.—Under the supervision and guidance of the Directorate-General of Industries of the North China Political Affairs Commission, the Cooperative Association is pushing forward the projected scheme of digging 20,000,000 wells in North China, for the purpose of providing increasing irrigation facilities for farm lands.

Nanking Holding Exhibition

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 28.—With a view to giving the public an adequate and correct idea of the War of Greater East Asia, an exhibition is scheduled to be held as from November 1 in the Hsuan Wu Lake Park here under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Publicity and the Japanese Army Press Bureau.

HONORS TO BE GIVEN TO FARMING PEOPLE

Premier Tojo and Minister Ino To Grant Citations on 'Niinamesai'

On the occasion of the "Niinamesai," which falls on November 23, farmers and agricultural communities that have rendered meritorious services for the increase of agricultural products will be awarded commendations by Premier General Hideki Tojo and by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino.

Various functions to express the entire nation's gratitude toward Heaven and also to the agrarian population for this year's bumper crops of agricultural products will be carried out the same day.

Forty-seven farmers who have rendered distinguished services for the increased production of agricultural products will be commended by Premier Tojo in a ceremony to be held at 3 p.m., November 23, at the Premier's official residence.

On the same day, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister will formally honor 300 farmers, 240 agricultural organizations and communities and 150 agricultural experts by awarding money and wooden cups.

A reception will be held on the evening of the same day at the Dai-Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi under the joint sponsorship of the Nippon and Tokyo Chambers of Commerce and Industry in honor of the commendees.

In the meantime, ceremonies to thank this year's bumper crops will be held throughout the country and a movement for the saving of foodstuffs will be launched through various means.

At 1:30 p.m., November 23, solemn rites will be held at the Meiji Shrine. Offerings of rice and other agricultural, forestry and aquatic products will be donated to the Shrine on the occasion.

Ceremonies will be held at schools, shrines and at every household on the same day throughout the country. After the ceremonies at the shrines, performances of martial arts and "Sumo" or Japanese wrestling will be made in dedication to the shrines.

In Tokyo, lecture meetings and exhibitions will be held to stress the importance of foodstuff problem. A movement for the same purpose will be launched through publications, posters and radio broadcasts.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday decided the plan to train 15,000 farmers selected from all parts of the country at the Uchihara Training Camp for one month from middle December.

Sports Meeting Held

At a recent meeting at the Y.C. and A.C., Miss T. Planas was elected Ladies' basketball captain for the coming season together with Miss H. Lord who was named manager. Miss R. Eymard was selected as captain for the second string while F. Harriss will take over the duties of coach for both squads. At the same meeting, Mrs. Brigel was named head of the Ladies' hockey team while Morgen will act in the capacity of coach,

TEXTBOOKS TO GIVE STORY OF PIONEER

Kyozaburo Ota, Who Developed Hemp Industry In South, To Be Immortalized

The name of Kyozaburo Ota, who is generally regarded as one of the most outstanding Japanese pioneers in the Southern Regions in the field of industrial development, will be immortalized in Ethics Textbook No. 4 to be used by sixth-grade pupils of national schools throughout Japan, it was officially decided recently.

The full text of his remarkable career is expected to inject all national school pupils with the true spirit of enterprise necessary for future leaders.

The remarkable life story of Mr. Ota, who went to Manila at the age of 6 and later to Davao, Mindanao to engage in the hemp plantation industry, as published in the Kaigai Doho, follows:

In 1903, a group of 50 Japanese workers were dispatched to Manila to take over the task of constructing a highway over the mountain regions located some 300 kilometers north of Manila.

This was a most hazardous task and had been abandoned by American and Chinese construction men previous to the arrival of the Japanese. Blue-prints called for the building of a road some 35 kilometers in length through regions where men soon fell prey to tropical fever.

Defying all danger, the Japanese pitched into the work with great courage, but severe hardships soon overwhelmed them.

Ota Goes to Rescue

At this time, Mr. Ota was the humble owner of a small shop selling sundry commodities imported from Japan. Sympathizing greatly with the sufferings of the Japanese road-builders, he appealed to the now defunct Filipino government to consider immediate relief measures. As for himself, he dug deep into his own pocket to send various food items to his compatriots, thus winning their gratitude and admiration.

Presently, the almost superhuman feat of completing the road was accomplished through the unstinted efforts of the Japanese workers. With no further work to do, the Japanese laborers were immediately forced to hunt other jobs. Mr. Ota again came to the rescue and promptly hired 180 of them to be sent to Mindanao as hemp-growers.

He himself also abandoned his trade in Manila and rolling up his sleeves, plunged into the same enterprise. Ignoring the ridicule of the Americans who contended that hemp-growing was beyond Japanese technique, he succeeded in gradually increasing his acreage.

Although adversities followed in rapid succession, he never abandoned hope and continuously encouraged his employees. Even when the climax came with the total destruction of his plantation by a storm, his will to continue remained firm.

A True Philanthropist

Gradually, good fortune came his way, and he pounced on every opportunity for advancement. After providing facilities for irrigating his land during the dry season, he presently gave his attention to the question of promoting the welfare of the Japanese residents and the native inhabitants. Soon, schools, recreation grounds and even a hospital were erected at his orders, followed by new highways and harbor facilities for the development of the island.

His contribution to the prosperity of the island was so great that even though the island was ruled by Americans, he was generally hailed by the people as "Father of Davao."

Atop a hill on the outskirts of Davao stands a memorial tower erected in memory of Mr. Ota, a true philanthropist.

Donated to China Body

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—Lieutenant-General Kanbayashi, Chief of the Medical Department of the Japanese Forces in China, has procured a contribution of $100,000 from the Shanghai Sino-Japanese Sugar Business Association, to be used for the Foundation of the China branch of the East Asia Medical Association and the Chinese Medical Association.

Pao Chia System Successful

SHANGHAI.—The transformation of Shanghai, a polygot city, where confusion and disorder have reigned for so many years, into a well-organized society where undesirable elements are being fast eliminated is a ringing tribute to the pao chia system now in practice throughout the city, declared S. S. Zee, secretary of the Pao Chia Advisory Committee in a speech broadcast recently.

Tireless Work to Support Family Brings Worthy Praise to True Nippon Mother

Mrs. Fuji Nishida, 56, native of Kosaka Cho, Fuse, Osaka is a worthy model of Japanese mothers. The past 30 years of her life were full of sufferings and hardships, with the responsibility of bringing up five children of whom three have passed away, and of looking after her crippled husband Yasaburo who lost his right arm and right leg in a street-car accident some 30 years ago. Her misery was doubled when she lost her right eye-sight due to strenuous work soon after the birth of her second baby. Despite all these hardships, she devoted herself to her disabled husband and her children.

Mrs. Nishida was recently visited by Tsuneo Fujisawa, noted novelist and author of "Shinsetsu" (new snow), "Osaka Gonin Musume," (five maidens of Osaka). During the interview, he was greatly impressed by her honesty, sincerity and devotion to her husband, all of which are characteristics of Japanese mothers. The gist of his report in the Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

"Before I started out on my proposed visit, I had a faint apprehension, as to what Mrs. Nishida would be like. However, as soon as I met her I instantly found that she was indeed a true Japanese mother.

"She lives in a two-roomed house with her husband and son. As all the doors and windows had been taken off, the rooms looked bare and empty. She was sitting in one of the rooms with her two grandchildren. She was delicately built with fair complexion, and wore a 'Hippari' (a smock coat). At a glance I could easily tell that she was a simple, honest and good-natured person. When I told her of the purpose of my visit, she simply smiled and said, 'Please come in.' Chiyo, who with her two children were visiting Mrs. Nishida, offered me a cushion.

"Mrs. Nishida's husband stood at the entrance, and smiling added a few words to our conversation. At first I wondered why he did not come in and sit down but I soon noticed that he had no right arm and leg. Although he had a wooden leg, it was easier for him to be standing. The accident which crippled him was the prelude to Mrs. Nishida's life of fighting and suffering. Since that sad day, 30 years ago, she worked without any rest in order to shelter her husband and children.

"She said quietly, 'We got married when he was 25 and I 24.' Then she told me about the accident. It was the night of October 11 two years after their marriage. Her husband who was then employed in a button manufacturing factory drunkenly tottered along the street-car rails on his way home. Before he knew what was happening he was run over by the street-car and his right arm and leg were severed near the body. However he miraculously recovered. At that time they had only one child. Confronted by this unimaginable misery, Mrs. Nishida did not mope at her misfortune but gallantly determined to work in place of her husband. She braced herself by saying. 'I am not doing anything particular, My parents worked hard enough to bring us up. I will work just as my parents did.'

"From that day on, she worked unceasingly for the last 30 years. Being asked what she had been working at, she pointed at the old fashioned weaving machine at the entrance of the house and said, 'I am weaving cloth which is to be used for the manufacturing of Tofu (soy-bean cake). She then told me that she got up at four in the morning, never sleeping more than two or three hours.

"When she gave birth to the second child, her financial condition did not allow her to remain in bed. She soon resumed weaving and worked untiringly. Her sense of responsibility to bring up her children as worthy citizens spurred her to continue with her work trying as it might have been. Because of overwork she lost the sight of her right eye. She was then still a young woman in her twenties. She faithfully devoted herself to her husband and children, and does not consider anything she has done worthy of praise. She simply said, 'Isn't it true that we have a right to live because we work?'

"Mrs. Nishida gave birth to five babies, but unfortunately three of them died young. Her son, Yoshikazu is at present working at a munition factory, and will enter the barracks in December.

"She repeatedly tells, her son not to worry about his parents after he enters the barracks, and that he must think of nothing else except to serve his country. Also she reminds him that he could best perform his filial duty by doing his utmost in his service to the country.

"Talking with Mrs. Nishida I was convinced that the mighty strength of Japan would never be weakened as long as Japan is defended by men who are brought up by such mothers as Mrs. Nishida."

FRENCH INDO-CHINA PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Cooperating With Japan in Prosecution of War in All Phases, Says Scribe

French Indo-China is playing an important part in the prosecution of the present War of Greater East Asia, says a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent who recently made an inspection tour of the country, according to Domei.

The cooperation of the authorities and people of French Indo-China with Japan is not merely based on the joint defense agreement concluded between the two countries, but is also stimulated by the people of French Indo-China to take an active part in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the correspondent adds.

The important role being played by French Indo-China also is not limited to military affairs. It has been making valuable contributions to the economic phase of the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the correspondent says.

Pointing out that the production of rice amounts to 6,000,000 metric tons annually and that during the pre-war years, from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 metric tons of rice were exported to Japan, the correspondent observes that with the farming method improved and with additional labor supplied, the rice production of this land may be increased to 20,000,000 metric tons annually. This he says, will constitute an important factor in the solution of the food problem of the Greater East Asia sphere.

The correspondent adds that the production of maize in French Indo-China, which for a time had shown a downward tendency, increased rapidly last year, almost doubling the output for the preceding year.

With reference to means of communication, the correspondent says that automobiles are now operating satisfactorily on substitute fuel manufactured from rice. Passenger planes of the Air France are also flying between Hanoi and Saigon, the correspondent added.

In return for the cooperation of the French Indo-Chinese in the execution of the present war, the correspondent points out, Japan is supplying numerous items of daily necessities, including woollen and cotton goods, medicines, and general merchandise.

Press Distribution Unified

The distribution of newspapers throughout Japan will be unified completely under a single system with the creation on November 1 of a distribution body called the Japan Newspaper Distribution Association. The new association, which is organized by leading newspapers in the country, will have nine local distribution centers under the control of the central distribution headquarters in Tokyo.

AMERICAN SUPPORT OF CHIANG ON WANE

Blocking of Burma Route Cuts Down U.S. Aid to Chungking

America's material support of Chungking has waned considerably since the complete interception of the Burma Route by the Japanese Forces, a fact which is revealed clearly in the sixth report presented by President Roosevelt to Congress on September 14, according to information received by certain quarters here, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

In the 18 months ending on August 31 this year, during which period the Lease-Lend Law has been in effect, America manufactured arms and war materials for Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and other anti-Axis countries amounting to $5,120,000,000. This figure falls far short of the original objective of $8,000,000,000. The supply of arms during July this year totaled $600,000,000. It dropped off to a little more than $500,000,000 during August. War materials in the course of manufacture, as of August 31, totaled $1,360,000,000, consisting of 57 per cent munitions, 27 per cent materials for munitions and 13 per cent foodstuffs.

Countries of destination were Britain and the Soviet Union, each receiving 35 per cent, with West Asia, Australia and others, including Chungking, receiving 30 per cent. It has become clear that, while the supply of materials to Britain and the Soviet Union is going on comparatively satisfactorily, that to Chungking is inconsequential, the paper reports.

NEW MANCHOUKUO ENVOY ARRIVES IN SHIMONOSEKI

Wang Yun-Ching, En Route to Tokyo, Expresses Bright Hopes to Press

Wang Yun-ching, newly-appointed Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, and his family arrived in Shimonoseki Wednesday en route to Tokyo from Hsinking to take up his new post in Japan, reports Domei.

They were to leave Shimonoseki Wednesday evening by train for Tokyo.

In a press interview at the Sanyo Hotel, the new Manchoukuo Ambassador expressed hope for full assistance from both the Japanese and Manchoukuo people for the satisfactory fulfillment of his mission in Japan.

"It is a great honor for me", he said, "to step on the Japanese mainland to take up my duties in Japan. I am familiar with Japan as I have studied at the Meiji University and have inspected various places in Japan in my study of local administrations."

Mr. Wang declared that it is a great honor to have been appointed as Manchoukuo Ambassador at this time when the Oriental races under the leadership of Japan are proceeding with the achievement of the lofty objective of the Greater East Asia War, the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Visits Lingnan University

C.P.S.

CANTON, October 28.—Chen Chun-pu, director of the Organization Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, who is on an inspection tour of party affairs in Kwangtung, visited the old Lingnan University to inspect the industrial and Police College housed there.

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Nationality:— Japanese

Address:— 242, Shiraicho 4 chome, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, Japan

The above ship, seized in Yokosuka Naval Port on 15th September, 1942 by the Imperial Japanese war vessels, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

29th October, 1942.

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NEW PLAY IS ADDED TO NOH REPERTOIRE

Written by Haiku Poet Kyoshi Takahama and Staged At Kanze

"Yoshitsune," a new Noh play was performed for the first time on October 24 at the Kanze Noh Stage at Omagari, Ushigome-ku.

The plot of the play is based on the tradition that Yoshitsune, brother of Minamoto Yoritomo, founder of the Shogunate, went to Mongolia and became Genghis Khan. It was written by Kyoshi Takahama, a Haiku poet and a critic of the Noh drama.

An itinerant priest travels in China to pray for the peaceful repose of the loyal souls of the war dead in old battlefields and also to inspect the construction works there. He then visits Mongolia, where he happens to meet a woman who looks more like a Japanese than a native.

Woman Relates History

The woman tells the priest that Genghis Khan was Yoshitsune, who, against the popular belief that he was killed in action at Takadate in the northern district of Japan, came to the continent and became the famous Mongolian Emperor.

The priest visits the nearby mausoleum of Genghis Khan. When he is keeping a vigil there, a ghost of an ancient Japanese worrior, clad in Japanese warrior's robes and mounting a charger, appears. The ghost identifies itself to be Yoshitsune and tells the priest of his expedition to the Asiatic and European continents as Genghis Khan.

Presently, the scene changes into the current war and the ghost, declaring it will join the Imperial Forces in the battle, disappears.

The play is written in accordance with the set plot of the "Shuramono" or the fourth division of the Noh repertoire.

Noteworthy in the structure of the play is that the Kyogen (Noh farce) is given special predominance. For example, a Kyogen player first appears on the stage and introduces the scene and the period to be represented in the play. He then reveals in an amusing tone that a construction work with modern technique is being conducted in the Mongolian desert, the scene of the play.

Kyogen Veteran Plays

This serves greatly to alleviate the natural incompatibility between the antique nature of Noh and the modern aspects presented in this play. Tojiro Yamamoto, veteran Kyogen actor, played his part so skillfully in the last performance that no sign of ridiculous anachronism, which otherwise must have detracted much from the interest, could be perceived.

In the last part of the performance, the chorus was strong and impressive enough to represent the ghastly atmosphere of a fighting.

It is to be noted in this connection that it is very rare that a new production is added to the traditional Noh repertoire which comprises about 300 plays. "Churei" or Loyal Souls and "Yoshitsune" are the only ones which have been newly added to the classic Noh repertoire in recent years.

Renamed Sungnan

C.P.S.

KASHING, October 27.—The Sungkiang Special Area Administration in the Sungkiang district, where there is already in existence an office of the same designation has been renamed "Sungnan Special Area Administration for the Second Stage of the Rural Pacification Campaign."

Sun Inspects District Court

C.P.S.

WUSHING, October 28.—Lo Chunchiang, Minister of Justice, has delegated Sun Wei-mo, to inspect the District Court here. The detention house and the prison in Wushing are found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Kansai Notes

There will be a German Evangelical Reformation Service at the Kobe Union Church at Ikuta-cho 4-chome on Sunday from 10 a.m. with the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig of Kyoto speaking. A service for children will take place at 9:30 a.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 27: Miss A. Altische, Mr. and Mrs. E. Balstrocchi and family, Mr. N. Bessho, Mr. Y. Fujii, Mrs. R. F. Hausheer, Mr. T. Hirata, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hirano, Mrs. T. Hirano, Mr. T. Iwata, Mr. T. Kato, Miss I. Martin, Mr. T. Murakishi, Mrs. S. Ono, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. Mrs. Y. Hirano, Mrs. T. Hirano, Mr. T. Yamaguchi.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on October 27 included: Mr. Go, Mr. H. So, Mr. Oh, Mr. M. Katsumata, Mr. Noguchi, Mr. T. Yamauchi, Mr. Chin, Mr. F. Fujii, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shimizu, Mr. K. Tai, Mr. J. Inaba, Mr. M. Kono.

Noh on Popular Stage

Breaking the tradition of centuries, the Umewaka School of Noh drama is now appearing frequently on the stage of the commercial playhouses. In its third appearance at the Takarazuka Theater on Wednesday night, three famous Noh plays were given, including the well-known "Momijigari". Photo shows Kagehide Umewaka in the leading role of demon.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

This year's prize-winning contest for the so-called national drama sponsored by the Board of Information has brought altogether 150 kinds of plays, this being an increase of about 50 per cent as compared with those presented in the previous contest last year. The final selection will be completed before the end of November by four-judge committee, including Mantaro Kubota, and will formally be announced early in December.

The much-awaited "Kaomise Kogyo" (the annual gala performance of Kabuki drama with excellent cast) will be launched by the Kabukiza starting November 29 when two performances will be given daily with matinee. The afternoon show includes Kanatehon Chushingura (The Tale of 47-Ronin), and Churei (Loyal Souls). The evening program has three plays such as "Ishikiri Kajiwara" (Kajiwara's Valor), 'Kagami Jishi" (Gorgeous Dance), and "Mekura Nagaya Kagatobi" (Romantic Classical Play). The headliners of the cast will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kichiyemon Nakamura, and Kikugoro Onoye.

Headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa, the mainstay Kabuki actors will make a joint performance at the Meijiza next month with a program of four plays, all of which are the repertoire plays on the traditional Kabuki stage as well as the familiar pieces with the theater-going public. Opening the program will be "Nanbuzaka Gojitsu" (The Tale of Nanbuzaka), which is a sidelight story in the famous vendetta play, Chushingura. The additional feature offering will be "Kurozuka" (The Demon of the Adachi Plain), adapted from the outstanding Noh drama called "Adachigahara."

Through the everyday efforts of the "paper theater" showing on the street, the Nippon Gageki Kyokai raised a military contribution, amounting to ¥563.50, which was donated to the War and Navy Ministries recently.

In commemoration of the historic day of December 8, 1941, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, of which the first anniversary is approaching, the leading theatrical organizations in the capital have started extensive preparations, which will be materialized in December with the presentation of varied programs of stage show. Meanwhile, a committee for the purpose has been organized to smooth the contemplated theatrical activities.

An all-star cast of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe, which has not appeared on the metropolitan stage in the last several months, will take over the Shimbashi Embujo, commencing November 1. Three plays will make up the program. They are "Nanbuzaka Yuki no Wakare" (Parting in Snowy Day at Nanbuzaka), "Kenuki" (a classical pantomime play), and "Gonza to Sukeju" (Two Merry-Making Rouges).

A combined group of the members of the Flower and Moon Classes of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will make a 25-day performance at the local Takarazuka Gekijo starting October 31 with matinees on Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays. The outstanding offering will be "Hoyoku" (Wings of the Air), which was produced by Hideo Uzu, taking the theme of the gallant parachutist unit of the Japanese Forces. An operetta called "Three Musketeers" (the Japanese version of the same drama from Alexander Dumas) will also be staged.

Concert Calendar

Vocal recital by Haruko Mori, soprano, accompanied by Yoko Matsukuma, at the piano and also a small string orchestra consisting of members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, Friday, October 30, at 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Hall.

"Die Schoepfung" (The Creation) oratorio by Joseph Haydn, will be performed at the Mukogaoka Church (formerly St. Timothy's) Hongo, Friday, October 30, at 7 p.m.

The second of the series of musical masterworks appreciation concerts, Saturday, October 31, at 2 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin and Shizuko Chiba, alto, will be the soloists, accompanied by Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

A concert by the orchestra and chorus of the Tokyo Academy of Music in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the introduction of the education system in Japan, under the baton of Kunihiko Hashimoto, Saturday, October 31, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Piano recital by Toyoko Sato, Sunday, November 1, at 2 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Professor Leo Sirota will assist at the second piano.

The 11th Music Concours, under the auspices of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, supported by the Education Ministry and the Board of Information at the Hibiya Public Hall. The first night will be Monday, November 2, at 6 p.m., devoted to piano section, while the second night will be Wednesday, November 4, at 6 p.m., arranged for violin and vocal sections.

The second of the series of chamber music study recitals by the Matsumoto String Quartet sponsored by the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company, Monday, November 2, at 6 p.m., at the Denki Club Auditorium, Hibiya.

Piano recital by Tomiko Mikami, Wednesday, November 4, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Dance recital by Baku Ishii in celebration of 40th anniversary of the beginning of his artistic career, Thursday, November 5, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The event is sponsored by Koscak Yamada, Kyusaburo Yamamoto and several other leading personalities of Japan's musical, theatrical and literary circles.

The first dance recital of the Gendai Buyo Shogekijo Group, Friday, November 6, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Music is arranged by numbers composed by the contemporary Japanese composers.

Dance recital by Konami Ishii, Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A 'Cello sonata evening by Ushichi Ohmura, 'cello, and Jiro Imai at the piano, Monday, November 9, at 7 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Violin recital by Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, accompanied by Axis Abaza at the piano, Monday, November 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The subscription concert of the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Tuesday, November 10, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Yoko Matsukuma, at the piano.

The third subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Sonoko Inouye, piano, will be the soloist.

RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS IS SMOOTH

Education Ministry Approves Five New Documentary Pictures—Others Also Passed

The Motion Picture Distribution Company, which was established last April, has attained a remarkable activity in the so-called circuit showing of domestic pictures in rural districts in its work of entertaining people in the remote farm and fishing villages as well as industrial workers. According to an investigation, the number of circulating exhibition of movies aggregated 3,602 while attendance figures totaled 2,475,535 people in the past six months up to September this year.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following documentary films. They are "Takumashiki Zenshin" (Valiant Advance), "Hagane" (Steel), "Umi no Byakui" (Naval Wounded Soldiers), "Doro" (Road), and "Kokuyei Kaikonchi" (State Managed Cultivated Land).

In parallel with the gigantic expansion of military operations in the Southern Regions, the pacification work through motion pictures has been making astounding developments by the local motion picture groups. Not only war films but also cultural and dramatic features are being turned out for the shipment to the South. The outstanding productions which have recently been sent to Burma, Shonan, Saigon, French Indo-China, Bangkok, Batavia, Manila and the Philippines, were "The War Report of Malaya," "God-Sent Fighters of the Air," "Cannon Ball," and "Bases for the South."

All preparations have been made for the production of a big-scale documentary film dealing with the China Affair by the Japan Eigasha in close cooperation with the Board of Information. The picture, which will be directed by Tomotaka Tazaka and Tomu Uchida jointly, will cover the various phases of the China Affair in the military, political, economical, diplomatic and cultural fields.

For the classroom use, the Education Ministry has approved and recommended the six cultural pictures, including "Triumphant Wings," "Cultural Features of Sumatra," and "Four Seasons at Zoo."

ADJUSTMENT TO BE MADE IN PRODUCTION OF PULP

Control Agency for Manufacturing, Deliveries of Paper Goods Will Be Created by Ministry

As a result of the negotiations jointly held by the competent authorities and suppliers concerned, a decision has been reached between the two whereby approximately 7,000 tons of pulp will be monthly assigned to paper mills for production of paper, reports the Chugai.

It is understood that the pulp industry in this country has taken remarkable strides in its activity lately, resulting in an over-production of pulp, and that its rayon and paper mills will be substantially relieved of the strain hitherto felt in connection with the resources of this raw material fiber.

With a monthly supply of 7,000 tons of pulp, paper mills will be able to realize a monthly increase of approximately 6,500 tons of paper production, and there will be no over-production of pulp.

According to the reports the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now inclined to create a control agency for production and deliveries of commodities made of paper, including paper threads, and it is expected that the Ministry will shortly promulgate relevant regulations.

Allied Trickery Rapped

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—In order to expose the trickery and duplicity of Britain and the United States in their recent renunciation in Chungking of the extraterritorial rights they have been enjoying in China, Kuo Hsiu-feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity, recently broadcast a radio speech here.

BADUWIS FRIENDLY TO JAPANESE PARTY

Primitive Hindu Tribe Admit Foreigners to Village for First Time

By YOSHIO HIYOSHI

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BATAVIA, October 26.—It is amazing how the 2,000 people of the Baduwis tribe have remained primitive and aloof from the tide of modern civilization.

Indignant at the Dutch oppression and the enforcement of Mohammedanism, the Baduwis, then dwelling in the Batam Regency fled into the mountains in the south of Batavia.

They have kept up their Hindu faith and their primitive mode of living for the last 30 years. They are still leading such secluded lives that it is their rule not to allow any foreigner to enter their hamlet. However, lately they welcomed me and my party into their village after they were informed of the true intent of the Japanese.

These Hindus built their hamlet, known as Tibau Village, after clearing the thick jungles. Here, in the dense woods, they started their own life entirely apart from other civilizations. True to the Hindu doctrine, they have not intermingled in marriage and have lived self-sufficiently, handing down their tradition from generation to generation. Their customs are very much like those of the aboriginal tribes of the Southern Regions.

The first night of our expedition, we stayed at the house of a village headman, some 100 miles southwest of Batavia. Early the next morning, a party including the village headman, a district chief, a police chief and 30 coolies started out. We were provided with three palanquins and two horses. We had no difficulty in crossing the Tisima River as the coolies carried our palanquins on their shoulders. Passing through the Tisima village, we arrived at a small hamlet about 4:30 that same afternoon. We wanted to go further but being warned of leopards in the vicinity, we decided to spend the night in that village.

While enjoying the cool evening breeze, we heard plaintive melodies in the near distance. We were informed that the villagers had gathered in the open space in front of our inn to entertain us with music. The band consisted of 15 adults and eight children who all sat in a circle. As they played their "anklongs," one of the band members started a primitive dance.

Tibou Villagers Appear

Just then five representatives of Tibou Village interrupted us. They were wild in appearance with uncombed hair, long beards, and sharp, piercing eyes. They had heard about out expedition and had come over to ask us to abandon our proposed visit. They reminded us of their regulations prohibiting visitors to the village. As they did not speak Malayan, we made ourselves understood through the interpretation of the village headman who had accompanied us. They were so persistent that we almost gave up our plan. However, after we explained the true intent of Japan and assured them that we would not disrupt their religious faith, they finally consented and promised to act as our guides. After they left, we spent a restless night thinking of our adventure.

The following morning, the village guides came as they had promised. Led by them, we started out on a trip, covering a distance of 20 kilometers. These turbaned Baduwis guides looked entirely different from the Javanese. They reminded me of barbarians I once saw in a European picture. They wore sharp swords at thir sides and their sarongs were either of a white or navy-blue color. It is probable that they were not able to produce any other shade as they lived apart from civilization. After travelling a short distance, the village headman deserted us, probably being afraid of the result of our expedition. We passed through steep jungle paths and saw nothing but cliffs. As Java is abundant in green fields, it was rather a surprise to find a place so hilly and steep.

The guides and coolies climbed up coconut trees to get coconuts for us. Quenching our thirst by drinking the coconut milk, we walked on for three hours before we finally reached the outskirts of the Tibou village. The villagers were seen busily planting seeds on the slope of the hill. They must have spent many days of hard labor to clear the jungle into such arable land.

Primitive Agriculture

The sowing method was extremely primitive. The men first dug holes in the hillside while women placed rice seeds in them. Evidently they did not know about planting young sprouts because no green paddy-fields were seen in the vicinity. In order to be self-sufficient, they underwent great hardships to produce enough foodstuffs. During rest intervals, they drank out of handmade bamboo cups.

The guides gradually became more friendly and it was not seldom that smiles beamed on their savage countenances. They carried us on their backs when crossing streams and led us by the hand over steep paths. They were so accustomed to the mountains that they were very light on their feet and jumped from one cliff to another as though they were monkeys. It was not an easy task to keep pace with them. After five hours of hard climbing we arrived at the village center.

We were previously informed that as the villagers were not accustomed to strangers they would be very shy but contrary to this they all came out of their houses and looked at us curiously. They immediately brought us dishes of steamed chicken and potatoes.

Photographs Taboo

When we asked them to pose for a photograph they stubbornly refused by saying that it was already a special favor that they had taken us in. Their refusal might have been due to ther isolation policy prohibiting any pictures or to their religious faith. They were determined not to have their pictures taken and kept themselves close to us with their swords unsheathed. We then attempted to meet the village headman but we were informed that through custom he always remained inside. Even when he spoke to the villagers, he would not show himself but would talk to them through a window.

The village was divided into three sections, including some 40 households and 2,000 inhabitants. They lived in close cooperation as one large family.

The roofs of houses were spread with big leaves resembling coconut plants, while the house itself was constructed with bamboos. They had a rice granary and a vegetable storehouse for the use of all villagers. Drinking and smoking were taboo. They still used the primitive means of a flint to make a fire.

Still anxious to take their pictures, I suggested that I would like to photograph them outside the village boundary. They readily agreed to this and escorted us as far as the boundary. Before the final farewell, they played the "anklongs" and danced for us to show us their goodwill.

New C.R.B. Notes Issued

C.P.S.

HANKOW, October 27.—In response to a request from its Hankow sub-branch, the head office of the Central Reserve Bank of China has sent a third consignment of new C.R.B. Bank notes to Hankow to meet the increasing demand for such notes in the Wuhan area.

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BUILDS CONCRETE BOATS

Acute Iron Shortage Forces U.S. to Take Step

As the last means of replacing its tankers, transports and passenger boats lost at sea due to the attacks of the Axis submarines, the United States has finally resorted to the construction of concrete vessels, says a foreign message just received by the Chugai.

The first concrete boat to be constructed since the restoration of peace after the first Great War was launched on October 21 at a certain dockyard on the southeastern coast of the country.

The concrete boat just launched is 78 tons in weight and may be taken as an embodiment of the earnest wishes of all shipbuilders of the United States to make good the shortage of iron and steel of late. The concrete boat consists of 90 per cent of concrete and 10 per cent of steel or iron.

Isogai Inspects Schools

Domei

HONGKONG, October 27.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, this morning inspected the Hongkong Freezing Plant, which is managed by the Japan Fishery Company. Later, the Governor-General visited ward offices and national schools within the island and inspected local administrative and educational conditions.

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REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

LENS, camera, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, foreign clothes, furniture, sewing machine wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, near Iidabashi car crossing.

PRAM (foreign style, seatable) wanted. Please apply Mrs. Kazuko Tokuno, No. 65, Sakuraga-oka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction Wanted

EXCHANGE lessons wanted by Japanese University student. German for Japanese. Speaks English. Apply Box 363, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TENNIS teacher wanted by neutral foreigners. Apply Box 362, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY VERY LIVELY IN F.I.C.

French Colony Throws in Lot With Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Economic development in French Indo-China for the past three months has been observed to be going on in a very lively manner. This shows that the French colony has come to throw in its lot with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declares Sachio Waku, formerly Hanoi correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi in reviewing in the same paper the bright prospects for economic development ahead for this French colony and the other vast regions in the south that he has personally inspected.

His observations follow in brief:

"It will be gratefully remembered that French Indo-China, with its plentiful resources of agricultural products, has played a signal rôle in supplying our expeditionary forces with those products ever since they were first stationed in the northern part of the colony in 1940 with the consent of the Vichy Government. Furthermore, the colony has pledged its hearty cooperation with our country by agreeing to export to Japan her mineral and agricultural products, in accordance with a trade agreement signed between it and Japan.

"In return for this goodness shown by the French Indo-China authorities, Japan is supplying the colony with the commodities indispensable for the daily life of the people there, including woollen products, cotton goods, drugs and sundry commodities, now that it has been deprived of the channels of supplies from European and American sources. On the other hand, the colony is exerting its utmost for the creation of an autarchy, there being no more raw materials coming in from abroad as formerly.

"Automobiles in French Indo-China are now run on a substitute fuel—alcohol made from rice, and the shortage of gasoline is thus amply made up for. The Indian corn harvest has been so much increased that exports of this cereal to our country has more than doubled this year as compared with last year.

"As for rice, French Indo-China annually produced approximately 6,000,000 metric tons, out of which 1,600,000 were annually exported prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Of the rice fields which yield crops without the use of fertilizers, in many the harvest are semi-annual. Favored by climatic advantage, less labor is required by the farmers there as compared with Japan. It is possible that the rice crop in the entire colony may be increased to approximately 20,000,000 metric tons or more than three times as much as the present average annual crop provided the local farmers are properly guided and labor reasonably replenished under the direction of Japanese experts.

"The writer remembers detecting large tracts of arable land lying idle in the course of his flight over the extensive areas in Thailand, Burma as well as French Indo-China. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be abundantly supplied with rice under the able guidance of our experts over this vast stretch of rice fields.

"To the best of his knowledge based on his itinerary in French-Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malay, Java, Borneo and the Philippines, the writer can safely conclude that the economic reconstruction and development in these Japanese-occupied regions have shown so much progress that it has surpassed his imagination. All this goes to suggest that Japan has won an immeasurable wealth of natural resources in Greater East Asia, and that the Japanese financial foundation can in no way be shaken even if the Japanese Government issue national bonds to the extent of ¥50,000,000,000 or five times that.

The writer is confident that these expenditures shall be repaid several hundred or several thousand times upon the victorious termination in our favor of the War of Greater East Asia. It is from this viewpoint that French Indo-China is now called upon to accelerate the welfare of its people in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by consistent cooperation with the Japanese people."

Retail Prices Slightly Up

The retail price index of daily necessities in Tokyo as on October 16 stood at 205.8 on the basis of July, 1937, representing a gain of 0.8 per cent as compared with the September index, the Statistics Section of the Tokyo Municipal Office revealed today. Of the principal items surveyed, clothing materials and personal effects rose 4.3 per cent to 281.8 while light and fuel materials advanced by 2.7 per cent to 173.7, as compared with September, it was disclosed. Food and drinks receded by 0.5 per cent and stood at 186.6, it was further revealed.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Iron, Steel Control Association Head, Hachisaburo Hirao Has Served as School Principal, Education Minister — Is Businessman With Ideas

Hachisaburo Hirao, who resigned as president of the Japan Steel Works at the end of last year, took the post of chairman of the Iron and Steel Control Association at the beginning of this year, concurrently chairman of the cooperative council of Key Industries Control Organizations, which was formed to meet the demand for an economic new structure.

"Though on the wrong side of seventy" says an article in the November issue of the Economic Magazine commenting on this veteran of the business world, "he surpasses men in their prime in energy and fighting spirit, which, coupled with the youthfulness and ardor of his ideas which transcend age, is a typical example of what a businessman of today should be. Consequently, his future activities are watched for with keen interest in various quarters as likely to work as decisive factors in the future development of Japan's economic system revolving about the control associations over which he presides in a way."

Up to the present time, the article goes on, the financial world of Japan has been led by the patriarchs of the respective lines of business who, by virtue of their personality and popularity, have been instrumental in maintaining harmony and concord between big business and small and medium-scaled capital and between financier and industrialist.

Consents to Lead Industry

Under the War of Greater East Asia, however, the nation's efforts are concentrated on the construction of a high geared national defense state, for which the first requisite is productivity expansion. This in turn calls for distribution of materials, production and consumption carried on systematically in accordance with national aims. The ordinance governing important industrial bodies was promulgated by the Government to meet this necessity, which gave birth to the various control associations classified by industry, and the Cooperative Council for Key Industries Control Organizations constitutes the supreme machinery for deliberation among the representatives of these control associations.

Mr. Hirao in taking the post has consented to become the fuehrer of the new industrial system which has been transformed to fit into the economic new structure.

When he made his political debut in March 1936 by accepting the portfolio of Education in the Hirota Cabinet the business world was rather surprised and it called him a political dark horse, so little had he been known by the general public before—a mere businessman of some note hailing from the Kansai. Since then, his sphere of activity has rapidly expanded. After resigning from the ministerial post, he was installed as chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Steel Works, where he showed a bit of executive ability in effecting increased production of steel.

Declines Cabinet Posts

In February 1938 he had the honor of being accorded treatment as an official directly appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Since that time he was approached on four occasions by the successive Cabinets with an offer of the post of Commerce and Industry Minister, but he declined on the ground that he was "not qualified for the post."

The foundation for the position which Mr. Hirao now enjoys in our financial and business worlds was built by his splendid success in the financial readjustment and regeneration of the Kawasaki Dockyard in which he manifested determination and ability to the fullest extent. Not only did his achievements give the working classes bright and fresh hopes of better labor conditions, but they also served to awaken capitalists or captains of industry to the fact that industrial efficiency could be increased only through unity and harmony between capital and labor.

Obtains Scholarship

Mr. Hirao was born in May, 1866 in Gifu City as the third son of a poor samurai named Jigen Tanaka. On account of limited means he had to leave the Gifu Middle School when he was in the second year grade. With fiery love of learning burning within him, however, he came up to Tokyo and entered the former Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, which had a scholarship for students of promise. It was about 1881 when Japan was eager to absorb western civilization and the Government with the object of training men of caliber in order to catch up with the advanced countries of Europe, had instituted a system of scholarships. Having passed the required examination he became a scholarship student of that school. Four years later, however, the foreign language school was abolished and he changed over to the Tokyo Commercial School. In the meantime, he was adopted by Tadatatsu Hirao, a former chief retainer of a daimyo in Kishiwada, Izumi Province.

Becomes an Official

On graduation from school in 1890 he was appointed a custom-house official at Jinsen of the Chosenese Government. About two years later, however, he occupied the post of principal of the Hyogo Prefectural Commercial School at the recommendation of Jiro Yano, principal of his alma mater, the Tokyo Commercial School, who had given him valuable support in various ways during his school days. He was then 28 years of age. The school in which he was newly appointed was in a dilapidated condition, but he was successful in regenerating it in about one year and a half, when he entered business to realize his long-cherished desire and aspiration.

About that time, the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. was on the verge of bankruptcy due to indifferent management, and Kenkichi Kagami, through the recommendation of Viscount Shibusawa, was devoting himself to the readjustment and reconstruction of the company's business. Mr. Kagami was senior to Mr. Hirao by two years at the Tokyo Commercial School. For this reason Mr. Hirao was selected as a junior partner to Mr. Kagami. Both Kagami and Hirao worked very hard and in an aggressive manner in closest cooperation. In later years when Kagami was in London, Hirao stayed at Tokyo looking after the company's management.

The readjustment of Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. having been thus successfully completed, when Mr. Kagami's name was being identified with that of his Company, Mr. Hirao was consolidating his foothold in the financial world of the Kansai with the Kansai Branch of the Company as his headquarters.

Becomes Education Minister

On the reorganization of the Company in 1917, he took the chair of managing director. In 1925, however, he retired from the first line of activity, retaining only the post of ordinary director and had since been devoting himself to education as the principal of the Konan High School established on his own account until he made his reappearance before the footlights of official service as Education Minister with lots of brighter possibilities to follow in its train, as enumerated in the preceding paragraphs.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	121.90	+1.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.80	+1.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.10	+2.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

SPECIE BANK PUBLISHES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its latest bulletin the rates of foreign exchange and commissions prevailing from October 12 to October 15 as follows:

French Indo-China (per 100 Piasters):	
T/T	¥97.60
Sight	96.85
30 d/s	96.35
60 d/s	96.10
90 d/s	95.60
Commission	0.50
Thailand (per 100 Bahts):	
T/T	100.00
Commission	1.00
Germany (per 100 Reichsmarks):	
T/T	170.50
Commission	1.00
Italy (per 100 Lires):	
T/T	22.35
Commission	0.25
France (per 100 Francs):	
T/T	9.30
Commission	1.10
Switzerland (per 100 Francs):	
T/T	98.90
Commission	0.85
Sweden (per 100 Kronors):	
T/T	101.50
Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 Escudos):	
T/T	17.30
Commission	0.25
Argentina (per 100 Pesos):	
T/T	101.80
Commission	0.77
Chile (per 100 Pesos):	
T/T	13.75
Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 Soles):	
T/T	65.50
Commission	0.50

LATEST NAVAL WIN STIFFENS EXCHANGE

Sharp Gains Scored by Overseas Industrials in Long-Term—Short-Term Active

The news of the signal victory scored by the Japanese Navy Forces off the Santa Cruz Islands did not fail to stiffen the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, sharp gains were registered by overseas industrials. Meiji Sugar leapt up ¥3.90, Sumatra Development, new ¥3.30, Tropical Industrial ¥3.00 and Toa Tobacco ¥2.80. Simultaneously a number of key industrials went ahead in anticipation of their broad expansion in parallel with the progress of the war. Japan Piston rose ¥3.20, Japan Beer ¥2.80, Japan Sand Iron ¥2.50, Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.50 and its new ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Mining ¥2.50, Daido Steel and Iriyama Coal ¥1.40 each, and Ebara Iron Works ¥1.30.

The short-term section was unusually active. In the absence of the afternoon session of the long-term section, a number of listed wares in this section scored impressive gains. Hitachi Iron Works jumped up ¥4.50, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥2.40, and it deserves notice that the bourse issue and the rest of the prime issues rallied substantially.

The spot market was likewise cheerful. Asahina Iron Works continued to rise ¥4.00, Sumatra Development ¥3.00, Mitsubishi Trading, old and new ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	148.3	149.4	148.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	91.5	93.1	91.9
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.6	....	78.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	80.0	80.3	81.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.5	101.1	99.7
Showa Elec. Ind (50)		77.6	78.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.0	105.6	103.0
Manchou Tobacco (35)		96.9	96.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50		....	110.0
O. S. K. (50)	99.8	100.4	101.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.6	75.8	76.3
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.7	69.5	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)		101.8	102.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	102.9	102.0	101.5
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)		143.5	143.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.6	70.2	69.0
Japan Beer (50)	117.8	116.4	116.5
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.5	47.4	48.9
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	51.6	53.0	53.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	120.6	2.3	1.5	121.9
N. Y. K., old	110.3	1.1	10.0	111.0
Do. new	94.1	4.8	3.7	94.8
Kanebo Spinning	149.0	9.5	8.5	149.5
Do. new	93.2	5.1	2.5	95.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	81.5	2.5	1.5	82.1
Osaka Stock. new	64.4	5.9	3.7	65.5
Japan Steel Tube	71.8	3.3	1.5	73.2
Japan Oil	76.8	8.0	6.8	77.9
S. M. R.	74.0	4.2	3.9	74.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.6	5.9	3.4	95.9
Hokkaido Coal	75.6	7.7	5.3	77.7
Toyo Rayon. new	62.9	3.9	2.9	63.8
Hitachi Iron Works	88.4	91.5	88.4	91.5
Kokura Iron Works	51.2	4.5	3.8	54.5
Japan Beer. new	60.6	0.9	0.2	60.9
Nichiro Fishery	82.2	2.4	1.8	82.4
Japan Fishery. new	49.3	9.3	8.6	48.5
Japan Sugar. new	73.6	5.0	3.6	75.0
Ensuiko Sugar	66.3	6.8	6.2	66.8
Japan Mining	55.0	5.8	3.5	55.8
Manchou Ind.	57.8	7.8	7.8	57.8

BUSINESS IS RESUMED BY 4 CHINESE FIRMS

The North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board at Peking announced Monday that four Chinese firms formerly affiliated with Anglo-American interests which had been under the control of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, resumed business on October 23 under the joint name of Ichung Kungsu. Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, was appointed as its supervisor.

The four companies are Ichung Tobacco, Ichung Yunhsiao Tobacco, Chenhsing Leaf Tobacco and Shoushan Printing Company.

BANK LAWS PROMULGATED

Reorganization of Bank of Manchoukuo Is Legalized

Legalizing the wholesale reorganization of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, the Hsinking Government Monday promulgated the new Central Bank of Manchoukuo Law which comprises 58 articles.

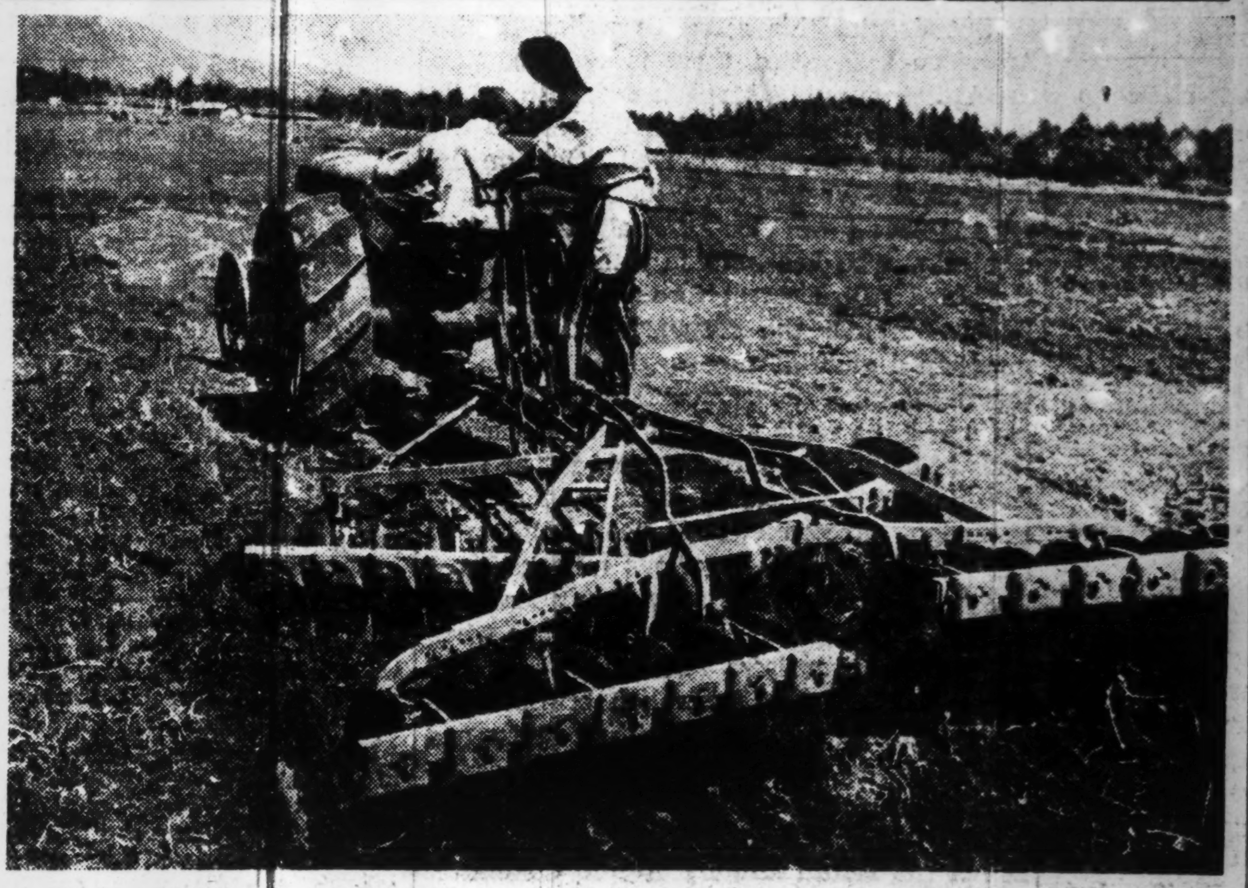
It is recalled that the reorganization of the national bank, the details of which were announced by the Manchoukuo Government on October 22, was carried out, to cope with the new monetary system in Japan which followed the recent reorganization of the Bank of Japan.

Bill Clearings

October 28
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	267.943	129.351
Balance	46.585	26.103

Taking It Easy



With modern contrivances farming is no hard labor and women can do their share in boosting the production of foodstuffs without emulating men's muscular efficiency. The wartime need for speedy production has induced Japanese farmers to use more and more mechanical implements instead of being satisfied with their traditional small-scale methods. Shown is a tractor with a series of disk harrows for preparing the field for cultivation.

Tobacco Trust Was Spearhead Of Anglo-U.S. Asiatic Invasion

Gigantic British-U.S. Tobacco Company Pocketed Enormous Profits At Expense of Asiatics; Virtually Controlled Industry in China

The Anglo-American invasion of East Asia was conducted through political, economic, and cultural organizations with advanced craftmanship and by resorting to various underhand methods. Especially it is remarkable that the Anglo-American Trust, having established its influence throughout China, was pocketing an enormous amount of profit at the expense of the 1,100,000,000 peoples of Asia. The Anglo-American policy of economic invasion was in a measure, reflected in the commercial activities of the Anglo-American Trust.

Till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, very little was known to other nations of the organization and system of activities of the Anglo-American Trust. After the outbreak of the war between Japan and the Anglo-American countries, the system of working of the gigantic trust named above has been brought to light, and Japan is now preparing to utilize the facilities that belonged to the trust up to the outbreak of the war as a means of facilitating the advance of Japan's tobacco industry to China and other countries of East Asia. The following is an analysis of this gigantic trust as conducted by the Chugai:

The birth of the Anglo-American Trust in the United States dates back to about the year 1890 when five leading cigarette companies there joined hands and established the American Tobacco Company with a capital of $70,000,000. This was the forerunner of the Anglo-American Trust. In 1897, the American Tobacco Company established the Continental Tobacco Company with a capital of $100,000,000. Immediately after the establishment of the new company, the two were amalgamated into the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

Snuff Companies Annexed

In 1900, the Consolidated Tobacco Company annexed more than a dozen snuff companies in the country and established the American Snuff Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

One year later the Consolidated Tobacco Company brought into being a new American Tobacco Company with a capital of $40,000,000. Thus, in a short time following the birth of the first American Tobacco Company in 1890, the gigantic concern established its control over all the tobacco markets of the United States.

Then, the company set about its activities on foreign tobacco markets. As the first step, the company carried out the purchase of the Dresden Tobacco Factory of Germany, then extended its influence over the tobacco market of Mexico, which was immediately followed by the commencement of its activities on the British tobacco market.

In the meantime, all tobacco companies in England, in order to protect their markets, from the invasion of the Consolidated Tobacco Company of the United States, jointly established the Imperial Tobacco Company. After several years, however, the British company failing to keep up with the severe competition from the huge American tobacco interest offered the latter $7,500,000 on condition that it would (1) withdraw its hands from British markets, and (2) abide by the agreement to be reached between the American tobacco interest and the Imperial Tobacco Company concerning the distribution of the fields of activities for the future.

Trust Is Born

In 1902, however, the Imperial Tobacco Company was obliged to join the American tobacco interest, and thus was born the British-American Tobacco Trust Company through the amalgamation of 60 leading tobacco companies in the world with a capital of £22,500,000.

The Anglo-American Tobacco Trust established its branch factories at Shanghai (1903), Mukden (1908), Hankow (1912), Harbin (1914), and Tientsin and Tsingtao (1921).

The trust extended its activities to the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1913 through the establishment of the Keystone Tobacco Company capitalized at 300,000 Chinese dollars.

In 1919, the trust established the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd. capitalized at 200,000,000 Chinese dollars and transferred all the rights relative to their commercial activities in the Orient to this company.

In 1930, the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd. extended its activities to Manchuria by purchasing the Alliance Tobacco Company. This company was converted into its branch for Mukden district and was called the Chi Tung Tobacco Company.

Rights Transferred

After the founding of the empire of Manchoukuo, the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd., in order to meet the great change in the international situation, transferred all its rights and interests to the Chi Tung Tobacco Company, increasing the capital of the latter to ¥52,000,000 at the same time. The Chi Tung Tobacco Company, immediately after its reorganization, purchased the Lopato Sons Tobacco Company, a Polish interest.

At the same time, the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd., underwent a fundamental reorganization and the I-chung Tobacco Company and the Yi-chung Tobacco Distributing Company, each capitalized at 75,000,000 Chinese dollars were established. And the British American-Tobacco Company transferred its business to the two companies.

Meanwhile, a new tobacco company with a capital of ¥52,325,000 was established at Mukden in 1938 in order to meet the demand in the country. Soon after its establishment this company purchased the Chi Tung Tobacco Company, itself taking the name of the latter company.

The Lopato Sons, Ltd., of Mukden, which was a subsidiary of a British Company of the same name located in Hongkong, was reorganized in 1936 and had itself registered as a Manchoukuo corporation with a capital of ¥3,500,000, since when the company has been maintaining its status as such.

Interests Managed

The tobacco interests managed in Manchoukuo and China under Anglo-American capital in pre-war days were as follows:

1. The Anglo-American Tobacco Company—A commercial organization incorporated in Hongkong with offices situated at Shanghai.
2. Yi-chung Company—Also incorporated in Hongkong.
3. Yi-chung Tobacco Sales Company—Incorporated in Hongkong and situated at Shanghai. The company is engaged in the sales of tobacco throughout China.
4. Yi-chung Tobacco Sales Company—A well known tobacco sales company in China incorporated as a Chinese corporation in Hongkong.
5. Chi Tung Tobacco Company—A Manchoukuo Corporation with offices and plants at Mukden and Yingkow. The company is engaged in the sales of tobacco throughout Manchoukuo.
6. Lopato Sons, Ltd.—A Manchoukuo Corporation incorporated in Manchoukuo. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes at Harbin.
7. Keystone Tobacco Company—Incorporated in Hongkong. The company has its offices at Shanghai and Dairen, and is engaged in the sale of cigarettes and other kinds of tobacco in the Kwantung leased territory.

Besides those factories and offices in China and Manchoukuo, the anglo-American Tobacco Trust has its factories at all places of commercial importance all over the world. It has its offices and factories at various places in India, at Shonan, in Java, China, French Indo-China (at Saigon), and Thailand (at Bangkok), to say nothing of its offices and factories in other regions of the world.

The Anglo-American Trust up to the present had all the tobacco markets in the world under its command.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

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T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
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J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

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Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Soerakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1942

The Latest Naval Victories

The announcement of Imperial Headquarters Tuesday night concerning the latest exploits of the Japanese Navy revealed that another history-making battle has taken place. The extent of the Japanese victory is astounding even to a world which has become accustomed to expect nothing but record-breaking achievements from the incomparable Japanese Forces.

In the waters of the southern Pacific where the Japanese Naval Forces have been locking horns for some time with the American fleet augmented by Australian and other Allied units, a battle of apparently decisive magnitude has at last taken place. Encountering the enemy fleet to the north of the Santa Cruz Islands which lie just to the southeast of the Solomon Archipelago, the Japanese Naval Forces between daybreak and nightfall of October 26 have inflicted losses upon the enemy from which they will never be able to recover.

Four aircraft carriers, the most precious of the remaining treasures of the enemy fleet, have been sent to the bottom of the sea in this latest battle. One battleship and another warship of an undisclosed type have also been sunk. In addition, one battleship, three cruisers, and one destroyer have been damaged. More than 200 enemy planes have been downed. In contrast, the Japanese losses consist only of two aircraft carriers and one cruiser, all damaged so slightly as to be able to continue to fight and cruise under their own power, while some 40 odd planes have failed to return as yet.

Spectacular as the Japanese victory in this Naval Battle of the South Pacific has been, that is not all. It has been known of course that the American forces have been making persistent efforts for many weeks past to continue their activities in the Solomon Islands area. At last Imperial Headquarters has seen fit to announce the results of the naval fighting in this region during the period between the Second Naval Battle off the Solomons of August 25 and the recent Naval Battle of the South Pacific of October 26. These results complete the picture of the utter hopelessness of the Allied efforts.

Among the enemy ships sunk in this series of engagements is the late model American aircraft carrier Wasp, three cruisers, five destroyers, six submarines, and one mine sweeper. Heavily damaged are a battleship, another aircraft carrier, a cruiser, a submarine, a mine sweeper, and two transports, while still another aircraft carrier has also suffered some damage. Enemy planes downed in combat number 403, while 97 enemy planes have been destroyed on the ground. As many as 19 of the famous Boeing B-17 heavy bombers of which the enemy is so proud have also been damaged.

As is to be expected in engagements of this magnitude, the Japanese side has not emerged totally unscathed, but the losses have been relatively light. Two cruisers, two destroyers, one submarine, and five transports is the toll of Japanese vessels lost. In addition, one destroyer and three transports have been heavily damaged, and one cruiser, two destroyers, one submarine, and two transports have also suffered some damage. As for Japanese losses in aircraft, 26 have been deliberately dashed against the enemy, 31 heavily damaged, and 78 have failed to return.

In view of the disastrous consequences of these naval battles for the Americans, it is a foregone conclusion that the United States Government will do its best to hide and distort the news of the results. There is ample precedent for that sort of procedure on the part of the American authorities, who, it may be noted, have constantly since the outbreak of the war done nothing but announce a succession of mythical American victories only to be followed by grudging confessions of defeat several weeks or months later after the public's attention had been diverted to some other development. It is significant that it is only within the last few days that the American authorities have begun to admit a portion of their losses in the First Battle off the Solomons which took place during the past summer. It may be expected that several more months will elapse before the news of the latest American disasters will be officially admitted by the embarrassed American leaders.

But despite this secretive policy of the American authorities, there is evidence that the American public suspects the truth, while it is obvious that the authorities realize the unpalatable truth only too well. Only on October 25, the Washington authorities announced the recall of Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley who has been in command of the combined Allied naval forces in the south Pacific. While the responsible authorities maintain a glum silence as to the reason for this recall, unofficial commentators of both the press and the radio are loud in their accusations of blundering incompetence in the leadership of the American forces in the Solomons campaign. According to Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, serious mistakes cost the Americans unnecessarily heavy losses in August and September, as for instance when the American cruisers Astoria, Quincy, and Vincennes, and the Australian cruiser Canberra were "surprised like sitting ducks and sunk." Even in the House of Representatives open criticism of the navy is being voiced, as when Congressman John Castillo, member of the House Military Affairs Committee accused the navy of having unsuccessfully attempted a "grand stand play" in the Solomons without having consulted the army, with disastrous consequences for both.

The change of commanders, however, has done no good, for immediately after Vice-Admiral William Frederick Halsey succeeded to the post from which Ghormley had been relieved, this latest Battle of the South Pacific has taken place. Particularly must the Americans feel the galling injury in view of the defeat having occurred on the eve of their Navy Day. How long will it therefore be before Halsey in his turn is recalled in disgrace?

These repeated disasters of the American navy prove most conclusively that the Japanese Navy continues to be the master of the entire Pacific. Whatever hopes the Allies may have once held about launching a counter-offensive which would eventually develop into an attack upon Japan itself has gone up completely in the smoke of the latest battle. However persistently the Allies may try to continue their efforts, there can be no question as to their utter helplessness before the might of Japan.

The Cultural Agreement With Thailand

The Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand signed late yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and the Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Chayanama adds one more powerful link to the bond of friendship which exists between the two countries. With a defensive and offensive alliance, a loan agreement, and an economic agreement already in existence, this new cultural agreement logically completes the picture.

The Japanese nation is naturally most happy over this latest evidence of the cordiality of Thailand toward Japan and fully reciprocates the sentiment. More than the sentiment of cordiality, however, is the solid fact that this friendship between these two nations constitutes one of the greatest constructive forces for the building of a New Order in East Asia. Such a New Order will obviously redound not only to the mutual advantage of Japan and Thailand but to all the countries of this part of the world.

It goes without saying that this New Order can be built only on the foundations of a thorough cooperation between the participating countries. Such cooperation can result only from a thorough knowledge to each other's innermost thoughts and ideals. Hence the necessity for the study of each other's cultures. This Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement is therefore most welcome as a vital instrument for the strengthening of these cultural bonds which will serve to promote the success of the new and better international society which these two nations are together building for the future welfare of the world.

A Year Ago Today

October 29, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The United States Government has asked Britain to make all British naval bases available for American use after the war. The request was said to be part of a broad program, which the United States has presented to Britain and to Chungking, in connection with Lease-Lend arrangements to provide guarantees for a post-war world.

* * *

In the face of the alleged conclusion of a military agreement between the Kuomintang and Communist parties to solve various problems pending between them, the delicate relations between the Chungking army and the Communist troops culminated in bloodshed as the 80th army of Chungking encountered the third division of the Communist army in the northern sector of Kiangsu Province in the middle of October, according to information reaching Nanking today.

AUSTRALIA EXHORTED TO JOIN CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE OF ASIA

She Stands to Lose in the End if She Aligns With The United States

By TAKASHI ITO

Special to Japan Times Adver tiser and Contemporary Japan

The Commonwealth of Australia is facing a difficult situation to cope with the increasing hazards of the Pacific war. The Japanese naval successes in the Coral Sea and off the Solomon Islands have exposed the vulnerability of the war machine of General Douglas MacArthur, while bombing operations of the Japanese naval war hawks are hampering the replenishment of the coastal defense. On top of this, the institution of a rigid naval blockade by the Japanese Navy has dislocated the movement of sea borne traffic, which is essential for gearing up the war preparations of the Commonwealth.

Prior to the outbreak of the war in Greater East Asia, the average total volume of goods transported annually to and from the different states within Australia was roughly estimated at 43,000,000 tons, one-fifth of which or approximately 8,000,000 tons were transported by coastal liners. However, with the progress of the war, this sea-borne trade has been seriously interrupted. Moreover, in view of the fact that the railway system which connects all the states was constructed mainly for the purpose of facilitating communications within each state, it is not easy to reorganize promptly the land transportation network to meet the pressing needs of wartime exigencies. This has caused the northern part of Queensland, North Australia, the northern portion of West Australia and Tasmania to become economically separated from the heart of Australia, namely, the southeastern part of the Commonwealth, and as such, they have been more or less left to lead their own independent economic life. In other words, these northern districts on the mainland of Australia and Tasmania have not only been compelled to depend on their internal supply capacity to meet the demands of their daily life, but have also been driven to the necessity of providing their war requirements locally. Furthermore, due to the disruption of coastal shipping they are unable to ship their products as freely as in the past to the southeastern ports of Australia, the main outlets of their export trade. In consequence, they are suffering from an undue accumulation of international products, which, in turn, has increased their economic and military burdens.

With the propagation of the policy of "white Australia" and the adoption of the protective tariff in 1900 for the promotion of domestic industry, the six states in Australia managed to organize themselves into a united Australia, but in so doing they failed to define the relations between the ruler and the ruled, owing to which fact there has always been a lack of inter-state unity. Although more than forty years have elapsed since the formation of the so-called "united Australia," no indivisible unit has yet materialized. The result is that each state, under the impact of the Pacific war, has been forced to organize itself into a separate unit of the Commonwealth war mill.

Not Genuine Doctrine

The doctrine of "white Australia" cannot be regarded as a genuine principle, particularly when ninety per cent of the present 7,000,000 people of the Commonwealth are of British origin. Therefore, this doctrine should be considered as a monopolistic policy of Britain. However, with such a general conception it would be difficult to understand the virtual abolition of the immigration encouragement agreement between Britain and Australia and the keen economic competition waged by the latter against the cotton industry of Lancashire, by enforcing a protective tariff against the import of cotton goods from Britain. Nevertheless, it is a well known fact that the compulsory emigration of convicts from Britain to Australia formed the corner-stone of the development of the Commonwealth. In this respect, it is noteworthy that even in the first immigration ship to Australia there were over 80 free immigrants, in addition to 500 male and 200 female convicts, and also included among them were larcenists and political offenders connected with the Irish independence movement.

The system of immigration of convicts was kept up for a period of approximately fifty years and was only discontinued in 1840. The abolition of it was chiefly brought about by the working people of Sydney and other cities in southeastern parts of Australia, who freely settled in those areas. These settlers wanted to have their wages increased, for the convict workers, who were getting nominal payment, were competing with them. Therefore, it was really the selfish desire of these urban workers that formed the nucleus of the doctrine of "white Australia." For this reason, most drastic restrictions were imposed on immigrants from Europe and even from Britain, not to speak of the restriction placed on colored immigrants. This shows that the principle of "white Australia" is based on the desire of the Australian urban workers to monopolize the Commonwealth as their own nest. Accordingly, the term, "white Australia," has a much narrower meaning, because it is generally identifiable with the aspiration of the urban working class.

Despite the repeated military failures of Britain and the United States, Australia is still placing reliance on them, because the Australian leaders seem to think that their country is a miniature white world situated outside the pale of the contiguous Asiatic sphere. At the same time, being fully conscious of Japan's striking power, they are criticizing Britain for its inadequate military aid and are looking wistfully to the United States for securing sufficient assistance. As a sequel to this wishful longing, American armed forces have been dispatched to Australia to organize a joint defense front against Japan. Be that as it may, the moot point is whether the defense position of Australia can be substantially strengthened by relying on the help of the United States. It is seen that America is only interested in Australia as an outlet for its exportable goods and as an anchorage for its political and military advances into East Asia. So far, America has failed to show any constructive interest in the economic adjustment of Australia as desired by the latter. It appears that the United States is more concerned with Canada with which British dominion it shares a common frontier extending over a distance of some 3,000 miles, than Australia, which is located 7,500 miles away from San Francisco.

The Scapegoat

In 1940, when a shortage of shipping bottoms occurred on the Australia-Britain run owing to the swift progress of the European war, the United States agreed to purchase wool from the Commonwealth to alleviate its abrupt loss of trade. Now that the situation in the Pacific littoral has become unfavorable to Washington, the Australian authorities must be cognizant of the fact that such an emergency measure cannot continue for a long time. On the other hand, the obvious shortage of transports must have substantially curtailed the operation of shipping services between Australia and America. It is conceivable that so long as the present method of collaboration continues between Australia and America, not only will the former be made to pay great economic sacrifices, but there is no guarantee that it might not be reduced to the status of a protectorate of Washington in the future.

Having a small population of 7,000,000, Australia is not in a position to construct a powerful military setup. For the same reason, the consumption of its domestic products is limited. In normal times, it used to depend on overseas markets for its industrial products, with the result that its economy was greatly regulated by its foreign trade. Quite apart from the wartime conditions, it would be meaningful to observe that all important commercial transactions of Australia with the British Empire, European countries and the United States have already reached a saturation point. As against this, the purchasing power of the peoples inhabiting the Oriental countries bordering the western Pacific and the East Indies has greatly increased of late. Especially, in the case of India a tremendous increase was witnessed during the past ten years, though the standard of living of the peoples in these countries has been climbing at a slow pace. This means that if Australia wishes to recover its economy permanently, it must increase its commercial contacts with Oriental markets, attaching secondary importance to the British, European and American markets. As a matter of fact, Oriental countries are most likely to act as its economic safety valve in the long run.

Up to 1936, the different markets in East Asia imported as much as 26 per cent of the entire exports of Australia, but in the following year the amount was reduced to 18 per cent of the total exports of Australia due solely to its policy of bringing pressure to bear on Japan's foreign trade. In spite of that the exports from the East Asiatic markets to Australia maintained the level of 22 per cent of the total imports of Australia without in any way being affected by the political influence of the Commonwealth Government. This fact serves to indicate that the commodities imported by it from the East Asiatic markets are absolutely essential, and that the importation of them cannot be increased or decreased by political considerations, nor can they be easily substituted by products from other markets.

In the days when Australia was conducting brisk foreign trade with the different markets in East Asia, it always maintained a favorable trade balance with its exports amounting to 109 or 116 as against its imports of 100. However, no sooner had it deliberately restrained its trade with East Asia than its foreign trade balance became pronouncedly reversed, with its imports registering 114 or 124 as against its exports of 100. This again clearly points out the value of the East Asiatic markets to Australia and the reason why it must realize the future potentiality of them. Even if Australia's economy had been dependent on the European and American markets in the past, insofar as the present and future are concerned, it is apparent that its economy is linked to that of the Orient.

Ties With Asia Urged

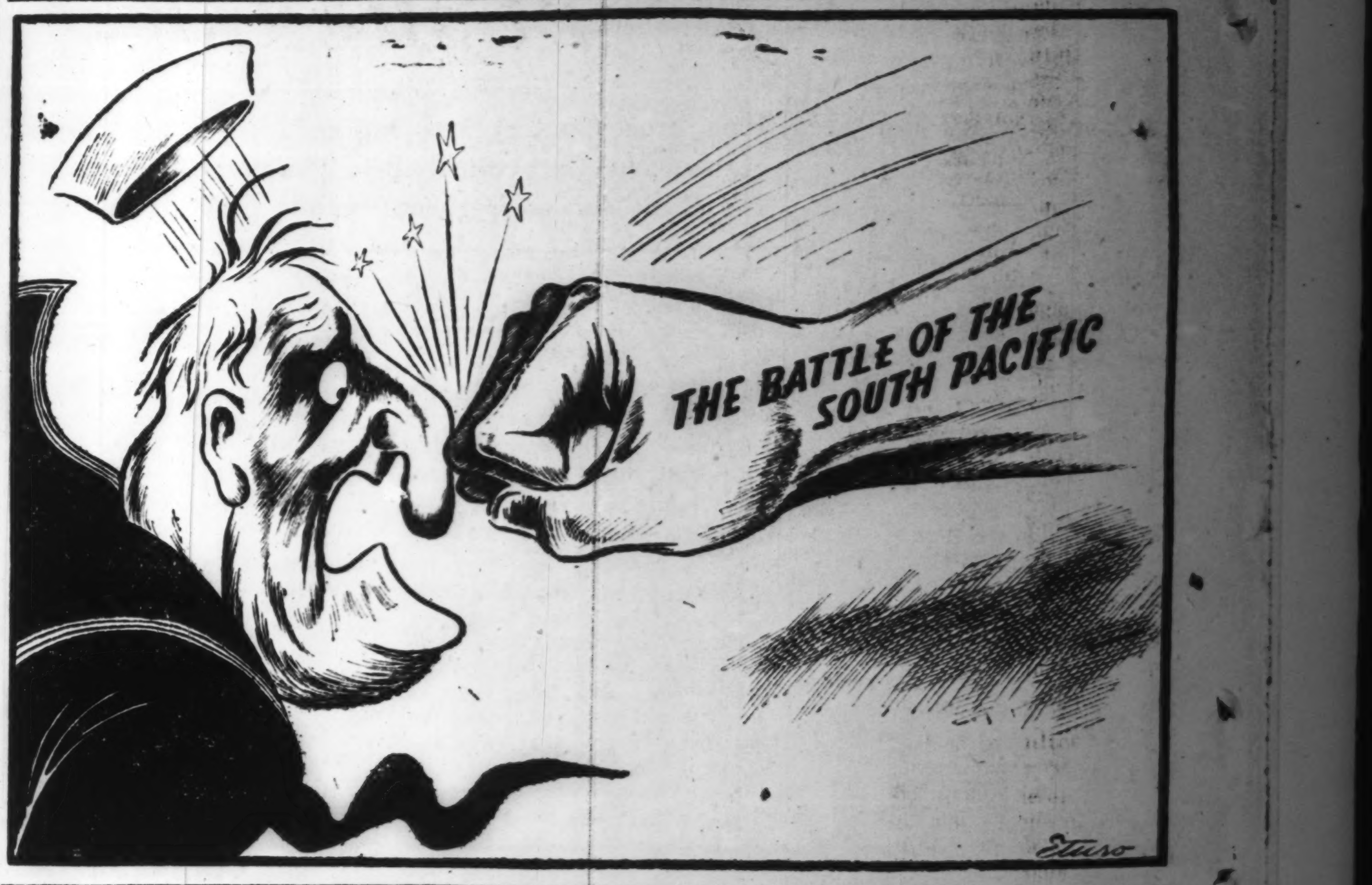
Irrespective of the current war, the promotion of the international position of Australia can only be sought in closer economic intercourse with the various countries of East Asia. If Australia realizes this concrete fact, it needs no argument to say that all the countries in East Asia will also recognize and respect its economic potentiality. Such a reciprocity will not only lead to a powerful economic tie-up between Japan and Australia, but will also bring about a closer economic relationship among all the countries in East Asia and India; and should this be accomplished, it is not either Japan or China or India, but Australia, which enjoys a very high percentage of productive power, that will secure the most advantageous position in that mutually beneficial economic accord.

It is unfortunate that the present tendencies in Australia, at least the tendencies in political circles, are wholly in favor of complete reliance on the United States and Britain. The Australian statesmen in their efforts to continue their hostile attitude toward Japan seem to have shelved the question of "free" Australia. They have purposely made their country the cannon fodder of the Roosevelt administration to persist in their irrational standpoint in regard to the new harmony in Greater East Asia. Nonetheless, the fact remains that economic cooperation between Australia and the East Asiatic nations will facilitate the emergence of a new, harmonious understanding among all the countries bordering the western Pacific and the eastern Indian Ocean. The longer Australia delays in acknowledging the inevitability of the creation of an Asiatic-Australian solidarity sphere, the lesser will be its gain. The time has, indeed, come for Australia to ponder over the question of participating in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In a desperate attempt to put up resistance against Japan, the Commonwealth has made common cause with the United States, which is now utilizing it as its southwestern Pacific military base against this country. To a certain extent, this policy of submission to the United States is attributable to the fact that Australia has always been raising a portion of necessary funds in America, and that a great bulk of its foreign trade has been dependent on the purchasing activity of the latter. When the Australian Labor Party had not acquired power, it was the most forceful exponent of constructing Australia for the Australians, but when it came into power it changed its policy and urged collaboration with the United States. Although the Australians are supporting the Americans being confronted with similar wartime difficulties, it is certain that they do not desire that Washington should dominate them either now or after, for they are eager to propagate their own way of life in a free and independent manner—a life which is not least affected by the participation of their country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The geographical position of Australia clearly reveals that it is situated between the western Pacific and the eastern Indian Ocean and not in any part of the Atlantic or the eastern Pacific. Therefore, neither it can deny its closer affinity with Greater East Asia, nor it can afford to remain isolated from that region. Its association with Britain and the United States is unnatural, because both these two nations belong to different distant spheres. The Anglo-American hold over it would only precipitate friction in the harmonious development of a new order in Greater East Asia, particularly when it is located within the orbit of the Orient. Hence, it is more than obvious that Australia must recast its policy in order to fit in with the new conditions in this part of the world as an independent partner.

The Knockout Punch


THE BATTLE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
Etsuro

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Bushi No Nasake

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Part I

The great Battle of Sekigahara, the end of which ushered in for victorious Tokugawa Iyeyasu the brilliant Shogunate which was to rule Japan vicariously for more than two hundred years, had just come to its close.

The year exactly 1,600, about the time Shylock and Portia were coming to life under the indefatigable pen of William Shakespeare.

A lieutenant stood respectfully at attention before General Tanaka Yoshimasa of the Tokugawa Army. "Well?" asked the general brusquely.

"Sir, Ishida Mitsunari awaits without."

A smile of satisfaction crept across the face of General Tanaka. "Hm," he mused. "Yesterday we were crossing swords. I won. Now today he is my captive, and I his captor.

"Bring him in!" he ordered. The lieutenant stepped out to do as he was bid.

Soon he returned with Mitsunari. General Tanaka noticed that his lieutenant did not lead Mitsunari, but followed respectfully behind, and smiled.

Mitsunari was a captive. But he did not forget that he was a samurai, and moreover, a great general. There was no mistaking his proud bearing, although he was weighted with the greatest calamity that could ever befall a Japanese soldier.

Two Generals Meet

As the two generals met face to face, there was a moment of silence. For just an instant memories of yesterday's encounter, when they were separated by two flashing sword points, swept across their mind.

Then the captor spoke first. With no preliminaries, he began with a thought which he held uppermost in his mind:

"I have nothing but the deepest respect and the greatest admiration for the manner in which you trained your army, and made bold to go into a battle on which so much depended. But alas; the fortunes of battle are only in the hands of fate, and absolutely beyond man's power to influence or direct."

Mitsunari immediately answered, "Thank you," and then remained silent.

General Tanaka continued, "You fought courageously. I am sorry to see you here."

"I meant to be rid of evils for my young master Hideyori," said the captive, "and to pay even a fraction of the debt of gratitude I owed to his late father the Taiko, Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Regretfully, my fate has had it otherwise, and here I am.

"However," he continued, "it helps nothing to repine about the past." He slowly drew out his sword. The lieutenant looked on nervously.

"This side-sword was given to me by the Taiko. That I should prize it beyond all other possessions is both obvious and natural. Yet I should be glad if you should accept it for remembrance sake." So saying, Mitsunari respectfully proffered the sword to General Tanaka.

General Tanaka accepted the sword. "I cannot refuse," he said to his captive simply, yet with sympathetic understanding. Then: "In a few hours I must ask you to accompany me to the headquarters of Iyeyasu."

Turning to his lieutenant, he ordered, "Take General Mitsunari to his quarters until it is time for departure. In the meanwhile, see that all his wants are minutely cared for."

Not without reason do the Japanese historians rate General Tanaka a "gentleman." He was a soldier who knew his Bushido, and lived his life strictly according to its precepts. A brilliant strategist, a brave fighter, and withal, kind and magnanimous, as we can perceive in this story of two great generals who met off the field of battle as captor and captive.

Leaves for Otsu

Sometime later, General Tanaka took Mitsunari to the headquarters of Iyeyasu at Otsu. Upon arriving, he left his prisoner at the gate, while he went in to report Mitsunari's arrival to his superior. But first, he looked around, and saw to it that the fallen general was given a tatami matting to sit upon while he was waiting.

"I have come to report the capture of General Ishida Mitsunari," respectfully announced General Tanaka to Iyeyasu. "I have brought him with me."

"Good!" praised Iyeyasu. "You have done well."

"Shall I bring him in?"

While the two leaders were conversing within, Mitsunari sat quietly on his tatami beside the gate and calmly awaited whatever fate Iyeyasu should decide for him.

People passed by. At first they stared. But Mitsunari did not cringe. He was too proud even to defiantly stare back, and looked for all the world as if he were sitting on a rich cushion in a room of his own home, so that soon people only cast furtive glances, and hurried by apprehensively.

Presently a group of Tokugawa generals came up to the gate. And as they passed through the gate, some of them spoke to Mitsunari, each in his own mood.

General Kuroda Nagamasa came by on horseback. On perceiving Mitsunari, he got off his saddle, and coming to the side of the seated general, softly said:

"I am exceedingly sorry to see you here. If there is anything that I can do for you. . . .?"

Mitsunari nodded his head in negation. But though he kept silent, his countenance expressed gratefulness. Nagamasa took off his haori, and threw it carefully around the shoulders of Mitsunari.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Chuo Koron, Vol. 27, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Feature articles: Japan's Economic Warfare, Productive Capacity and Production Structure, Advance of Industrial Control Association, Wartime Life and Organized Production, Formation of Japan's Modern Military Science, First Lines of German-British Battle, and Reporting Rural Pacification Movement.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 18 dated November 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: The Meiji Festival in Wartime, Discussions on the New Development of Second Front Problem, Profiles of the Development of East Asia, and Japanese Garden.